

INSIDE: The awesome logistics of the papal tour

Maclean's

APRIL 16, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

LIFE WITH LESS SEX

The storm around
Germaine Greer's
latest book

A radical feminist's
blueprint for survival





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COVER

Life with less sex

At 45, Australian-born author and feminist Germaine Greer is every bit as outrageous as when she shocked the world with her call to sexual liberation 14 years ago with her book *The Female Eunuch*. Greer is still a radical, but her latest book promises that less sex is best, now that Western society has trivialized sex and degraded the family. —Page 14

COVER PHOTO BY JACQUE LUTTON, GAILLARD JORDON



Pennsylvania challenge

After a crushing defeat in the New York Democratic primary to Walter Mondale, Senator Gary Hart faced another hurdle this week in Pennsylvania. —Page 26



Profiting from the Pope

While the church stresses the "spiritual dimension" of the Pope's Canadian visit, entrepreneurs and special-interest groups are pursuing other aims. —Page 67



Mulroney's policy search

Booyed by last week's Gallup poll, which gave the Tories a 50-point lead over the Liberals, the party execs met to draft the first platform under Mulroney. —Page 19



The network with Nellies

In its glittering tribute to Canadian broadcasting, a black-and-white celebrated CBC triumphs and gave a standing ovation to an Olympic gold medalist. —Page 69

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The Greer effect

When London's *Sunday Times* newspaper printed articles by Germaine Greer based on her new best-seller, *Secrets of Sex: The Politics of Woman's Body*, in Britain reacted with roughly equal degrees of fury and enthusiasm. New-wave feminists and their male supporters condemned the Australian-born author as a reactionary thinker who had abandoned her earlier liberationist philosophy. At the same time, Greer's more traditional followers applauded her new emphasis on the importance of the family. Now that the book is in Canadian stores, the debate surrounding its theme is certain to re-kindle the flames of a movement that has recently been uncommonly quiescent.

Senior Writer Gillian MacKay, who spent three days with Greer in London to report this week's cover story, found her subject to be "warm, generous and charismatic." MacKay added that two long lunches in fashionable restaurants were especially pleasant because of Greer's fondness for champagne. "Greer ordered a bottle at every opportunity," said MacKay. "The overriding impression that Greer leaves are those of immense intellectual energy and warmth—even for a complete stranger."

Entertainment Editor Ann Johnston, who supervised and edited the cover story, commented that "Greer's championing of motherhood is timely for a generation of women who are now in their early 30s and who in their teens were profoundly influenced by her book *The Female Eunuch*, which discouraged the whole idea of the nuclear family." Far better or worse, Greer has marked a generation forever.

MacKay and Johnston energy

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Maclean's April 16, 1985

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Alive and well

It was a pleasure to read your informative article on the background to the upcoming Israeli election (*Israel's broken coalition*, World, April 2). In the deluge of news from that strife-torn region, reporters often overlook the incredible story of Israel's democracy at large. Israel, surrounded by dictatorships whose intentions toward it are more than subtle, has never failed to uphold the right to democratic elections based on free, universal suffrage for its citizens, Arab and Jew alike, even in the midst of hostilities. All who believe that minority, pluralistic political systems are desirable should be grateful that at least in one Middle East nation those principles are alive and well.

—ALEXANDRE BERNES
Toronto

A psychiatric gold mine

I have a recommendation to make for the depression checklist (The agony of depression, Cover, March 29) any questions on it should be accompanied by "Suburban five points for all H.C. residents." British Columbia may be on the verge of mass depression and could become a gold mine for psychiatrists and psychologists.

—HELMA DOUGLAS-DUNSTON
North Vancouver

Mail disservice

Peter C. Newman's column on Canada Post and its mail (Why the mail may get messy, Business Watch, March 2) does a real disservice to your readers by



Michael Warren's self-serving opinion

reporting Michael Warren's self-serving claim that "service has seriously improved." It may have done so in the politically sensitive Quebec-Montreal-Ottawa corridor, but what about all the letters from Western Europe that take a minimum of 12 days? Before contemplation and Warren's glibly-voiced claim took three. —GR. HOFFMAN
Ottawa

A missing link

In Turner's quest for a quick coronation (Cover, March 28), you depict that Phyllis Turner and her family moved directly to Ottawa from England after the death of her husband. In fact, in the early 1980s the family moved back to Bensford, B.C., where was Phyllis Turner's home town. Less than one year later Mrs. Turner, her son, John, and her daughter, Brenda, moved to Ottawa. —JACK MURPHY
President,
Regional Historical
Museums Association,
Bensford, B.C.

Corrections

An article in the April 8, 1984, issue of *Moderna* reported that the Ontario Court of Appeal upheld a lower court ruling that Mr. Justice Barron George could name anyone he finds responsible for the deaths of infants at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children. In fact, the decision of the court is still pending.

In a *Pokernews* story in the same issue on the downing of EAL Flight 007, we said that the International Civil Aviation Organization's report on the incident concluded that the flight crew knew that the plane had drifted into Soviet airspace. In fact, the report said that the crew did not know.

PASSAGES

CHAINED. Marvin Gays Jr., 76, a retired minister, with murder, for the shooting death of his son, singer Marvin Gays, 44, in Los Angeles. The younger Gays, who was an internationally popular soul performer and writer, became famous after signing with the Motown label in Detroit in 1962, racking up 30 albums and recorded such hits as *I Need U Through the Grapevine*, *What's Going On* and *Sexual Healing*.

AWARDED. \$25,000 as interim compensation for a wrongful murder conviction, to be paid by the Nova Scotia government to Donald Marshall, 30, in Halifax. Marshall, acquitted last year by the Nova Scotia Supreme Court after spending 11 years in prison, has legal bills estimated at \$80,000. The provincial government had refused to compensate him until an inquiry by Mr. Justice Alex Campbell recommended the interim payment be made.

DEED. Sir Arthur (Bomber) Harris, 81, commander of Britain's bomber forces against Germany in the Second World War, at his home in Goring-on-Thames in Oxfordshire, England. A controversial military figure, Harris defended the wartime policy of mass bombing raids against German cities and industry.

DEED. Jack Newarth, 58, who played Albert Tullio for 24 years on Britain's popular TV series *Coronation Street*, in London. The actor played the world's longest-running serial in its first episode as a controversial producer.

DEED. Frank Church, 59, a senator from Idaho for 24 years who ran successfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976, of cancer, in Bethesda, Md. One of the first prominent critics of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Church also chaired a Senate committee investigation in 1975-76 into abuses of power by the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

DEED. John McManis, 67, the jazz pianist, teacher and author who wrote *Jazz Improvisation*, one of the most widely used teaching publications for piano, of a brain tumor, in New Canaan, Conn. McManis, a self-taught pianist, was a lecturer and jazz critic for the *New York Herald Tribune*.

DEED. Irish singer Jimmy Kennedy, 81, author of *Red Sox* and the *Swampy, Fiddly Boogie* songs and the *Swampy World* was diagnosed. We're Going to Hang Out the Washing on the Springfield Line, in Chesham, England.

Not for Polish ears only

Dr. Bronislaf Podolenski considers it "theoretical, cynical and in bad taste that the Soviets should play Chopin's *Pavane* March to herald their leaders." And further, that "the march was composed to honor the dead as a result of Polish nationalism against Russian oppression—which the Soviets continue now, only to a greater degree." (*After Andrej, Letters*, March 10) We need someone who sees all of Chopin, not just the individual parts or mere clichés of voters. We need someone who is willing to give someone a

—K.S. CHRYSTY,
Vancouver

A matter of looks

In your article *Five key players* on the campaign issue (Cover, March 28) Heather Peterson is labelled as "attractive and outgoing." Apparently, attractive involves something to do with political capabilities. Nowhere in the rest of the article are the physical attributes of the men referred to. When will we stop labelling and judging women first by their appearance and then by their political abilities? —MESTER FALLEN,
Vancouver

What a state of affairs when we hear Canada on political analysis saying that a candidate "looks good" or is "good-looking," and therefore is likely to win his party's leadership. Since when does an accident of birth take precedence over all the more desirable human traits that a leader should possess? —F. BATHURST WHEELER,
Edmonton, Alta.

The controversial Trudeau

In describing his frustrating work in a brief with a boorishly incoercible Pierre Trudeau, who refused to communicate with anyone but himself, Kevin Doyle, in his editorial *The welcome man* (March 18), has created a perfect metaphor of the relationship between the late monarch and his country. Like the Canadian people, Doyle should have thrown the Great Man overboard after the first day. —DONALD MADDERSON,
Saskatoon

After being ignored in the Trudeau-mania of 1983, I was led in later years to a nagging feeling that perhaps the Prime Minister was not living up to the high ideal that so many had expected of him. A magazine magazine (Cover, March 12) was therefore most timely and thought-provoking. It eased the reader to pause and reflect before making any judgment. Considering the media-hauling to which Pierre Trudeau has been subjected, Madson's merit be considered for giving its readers an

unbiased, in-depth profile of a man who will be revered in history as an outstanding Canadian. —JEAN STODOL,
Ottawa, B.C.

Surely, somewhere in this land are ordinary mortals who want and expect nothing less than the best from each of us and in return are willing to give their best to us and the country as a whole (Forced to a mass of wagers, *Letters*, March 12). We need someone who sees all of Canada, not just the individual parts or mere clichés of voters. We need someone who is willing to give someone

thing back in this country rather than just take away and who has ideals and convictions based on a realistic outlook. Under Trudeau we Canadians have seen to what depths this country can sink, now surely it is time to see how high we can rise. —K.A. MILLAR,
Guyana, Alta.

Reading Barbara Amiel's column *Free Trudeau* moved the nation (March 18) was a reminder of how often in spite of Pierre Trudeau's record, the October Crisis is dredged up as irrefutable evidence of the man's egoism and his

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high-handed, hard-nosed mode of leadership. Has anyone thought it questionable what has become of the riot and other terrorist groups in Canada? Why has terrorism, which plagues so many of the world's countries, been strangely stilled in Canada during the years of Trudeau's reign? The question had best be asked by Canada's next Prime Minister.

—JO BALFE,
Marionette, *Cont.*

As *New France* noted a national holiday, Barbaire Amiel stipulates that it was Pierre Trudeau's swarthy face that led to an unwittingly into the uncharted growth of Canadian "bistroism," which implies that Canadians are submissive to Ottawa's whims. He also suggests that the "bistro government" are first of all equine Canada with Finland, due to our shared northern proclivity with the Soviet Union, and finally remarks that "In spite of the Trudeau era, Canada has never been Finlandized." How can Amiel be so sure of this? He says that the Anglophone people ensured its freedom by thwarting the Soviet onslaught in the 1939 Winter War at a cost of 100,000 men, with 65,000 permanently maimed, while less determined nations succumbed. Finland's previous freedom was secured by the aid of the British and Soviets throughout the postwar years were not born out of submission but out of a courageous will to survive as a sovereign state. Canada cannot be "Finlandized," in spite of what Amiel may think, because Finland was never a colony. — ROBERT J. URBAN

—THE JEFFERSONS
Victoria

A proper perspective on Buckler

The death notice of Ernest Hemingway in year March 1954 (Passages) seemed perfunctory, exhibiting only grudging respect for his achievement in Canadian literature. Despite being a regional writer, he has been recognized as one of the pioneers in Canadian literature, as a stylist and realist whose main concern was "the right word." Hemingway has been described by Claude Houli, his literary executor, as "Canada's least-known best writer." Your notice tends to reflect that assessment.

—JOHN A. MONTGOMERIE
Editor

A criminal concern

Your article on dangerous offenders *A barometer of violence* (Prisons, March 15) is a perfect example of massive concern for the criminal. A convicted violent offender is labelled dangerous because of his past behavior. The argument that the dangerous offenders classifications are "outré," "arbitrary" and "subjective" is spurious because

they are so rarely used (30 times since their inception in 1977). Judges have been exceedingly cautious in the use of this section of the Criminal Code. Also, your information on mandatory supervision is incorrect. All federal prisoners not serving a life or indefinite sentence must be released after two-thirds of their sentence. There is no evaluation of good behavior, as mentioned in your article. It was a real pity when the practice of arresting prisoners at the gate was stopped. The Parole Board was supposed to protect Canadians

—LETTIA BABAM,
Citizens United for Safety & Justice,
Victoria

The stigma of depression

first of your March 18 cover story, "The quest of Maudsley, an interesting conservatism on the devastating effects of medical politics. The so-called 'doctors' between experts who support drug therapies and those who support psychotherapy. The article is interesting because of the fact of having depressed patients as helpless victims. The dogmatism and narrow-mindedness exhibited by most of the psychiatrists interviewed is particularly disturbing. While this is not the first time that psychotherapy has endorsed the use of drugs in certain circumstances, the supporters of drug therapies had the audacity to say that anyone who does not believe that drugs are only one treatment for depression is living in the Dark Ages." In view of recent evidence reported in scientific journals demonstrating the superior efficacy of combining drug therapies with psychotherapy, it is not surprising that in favor therapy, there is no excuse for such flagrant arrogance. Not until psychologists and their psychotherapists are afforded the same consideration as psychiatrists and their pharmacotherapists, with depression treated as a comprehensive treatment they deserve.

—KAREL VODNÝ: DO,
Mladá Boleslav, Čsl.

Yates' own history. The agency of depression deserves recognition. The surprising epiphany and facts expressed give Canadians an up-to-date, albeit brief, picture of depression research and thinking. There may be no denying, as your article suggests, that "modern society with its stresses and shifting social values" is contributing to an upsurge in the reported occurrence of depression. Articles that deal with the subject frankly are more likely to help reduce the debilitating stigma of depression, a mental illness in hand with all forms of physical disease. To consider depression or any other mental disorder as a "mental weakness" is a naive assumption, which only

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series to strengthen the associated stigma. With so many people falling prey to depression, surely no one can afford to live under such misapprehensions.

—LINDA TYLAND,
Director of Communications,
Canadian Mental Health Association,
Toronto

On curling and smoking

Curling edges out smoking as the most loathed act on earth, suggests Allan Fotheringham (Championing the purity of sports, Column, March 19), illustrating that necessarily clever is often astutely wrong. The River (Canadian men's curling championship) epitomizes a truly national sporting event. And besides not being boring, curling is not even pure—the curling national event is the Leabart's Error.

—GOMA WEBB,
Richmond, B.C.

Allan Fotheringham challenged "the purity of sports" with reference to the contrast between McDonald's tobacco and the Canadian Ski Association. Although Fotheringham finds smoking to be boring and rude, he goes on to rationalize the sponsorship that Fotheringham really avoids the real issue underlying the sponsorship of sports events by tobacco—the fact that smoking is part of an active, healthy lifestyle. Tobacco was directly responsible for the premature deaths of an estimated 36,000 Canadians in 1983—more than five times the number caused by all road accidents the previous year. Thus, Fotheringham was grossly misleading in claiming that boom "kills more people every year via highways than cigarettes ever will." As a (long time) fan of Fotheringham, I am disappointed by the shallow level of commentary that he brought to bear on Canada's number 1 cause of illness, disability and premature death—tobacco.

—DONALD F. WOOD, MD
Ottawa

Out-of-place processes

A quote from the March 12 column by Fred McLean (Drowning the "smoking" battle here) in "Canada's weekly newspaper" states that, "Constitutionally, after all, is our national pleasure, and we are not about to pass up such a splendid opportunity." This struck me as an unusual way to describe Canadians, who supposedly are world famous for apathy. But reading on I realize that it is indeed not Canadians but Americans being discussed. For a magazine that proclaims itself as Canada's, Fleming's column and his use of the words "we" and "our" seem somehow out of place.

—CHARLES DUFFY,
Guelph, Ont.

Putting wolves in their place

Jennifer Stockand should study some facts (S.C.'s generous coverage, Letters, March 18). Does she know that wolves in northern British Columbia have been causing a great deal of trouble in the past several years killing ranch cattle? Does she know that people travelling those woods report that nearly all the caribou calves have been killed? Did she read the papers when wolves were killing horses, just a bit farther north from Fort Nelson? Did she know that community bylaws allowing residents to discharge firearms inside town limits were temporarily rescinded as wolves were coming into people's yards and killing dogs or lambs? In a part so old never tale that wolves keep herds in good condition.

—RALPH BIDE,
Kamloops, Ont.

Regarding Jennifer Stockand's letter (S.C.'s generous coverage) does she really believe that she, and the rest of Project Wolf, knows more about the wildlife in northern British Columbia, its problems of periodic overpopulation of certain species, lack of feeding areas, imbalance of predator to game than the highly trained wildlife biologists hired by the ministry of the environment, the conservation officers working in the areas affected and the local ranchers, garden and townspeople, who depend upon a certain amount of predator control to keep the wolves from their door?

—D.L. JESSUP,
Glenora, B.C.

A margin of error

In the article Gallup's margin of error (Canada, March 16) you gave correctly point out some of the errors that are inherent in any survey. For example, as you stated, the margin of error for Gallup polls is plus or minus four per cent, which means that anytime this poll finds a change of five then four per cent the results are highly questionable because it might have been caused by polling errors. Such an article has been needed for years. However, on the very next page, the article "The Tories lost the popular vote" asserted that the latest poll showed how the Conservatives' popularity had fallen by four per cent while the Liberals' popularity had risen by the same amount. No mention is made of margin of error, and no one is made to believe that the Liberals are indeed on the rebound.

—DAVID CARLSON,
Windsor, Ont.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply dates, address complete phone number. Most correspondence is sent to the Editor, Montreal's magazine, Le Monde (P.O. Box 100, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7).

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DATeline: CHICAGO

Government by scandal

Chicago elected Harold Washington, its first black mayor, last April after a vituperative campaign that made the city appear to be a melting cauldron of racism. But it was only after Washington took office as April 29 that the real fight began. The new mayor, a reform-minded Democrat, took on the old-guard Democratic machine bosses, who for years have distributed municipal patronage, in a battle for control of the city that prompted Democratic Congressman Morris Udall of Arizona to call Chicago "the Beirut of Democratic politics."



Washington, the snake is clearing from the battlefield, and there is uneasy peace

Now, after four months of uneasy peace, Chicagoans are looking for new political fireworks: the Cook County Democratic elections at the end of April for party chairman, a post held for the past two years by Ald. Edward R. (Pat) Saldaña; Vrdolyak, the personification of the old guard and Mayor Washington's chief antagonist. Vrdolyak is seeking re-election, and Washington has declared that he will support anyone but the old guard.

Chicago (population, three million) has never been a city for half measures. It gave the United States Al Capone, its archetypal gangster, and the world's first Mother's Day. Its first American saint, for decades the city's hallowed people have owed more to Capone than to Cabrini. The United States' second-largest city has seemed out of control recently, with new secu-

larly emerging almost weekly. A partial diary of the past 10 months tells a story of corruption and infighting.

■ **May:** Mayor Washington brands Vrdolyak, who controls the majority voting bloc in the city council, a "murderous, greedy individual" who is "inspiring the flames of racism."

■ **June:** Vrdolyak retorts by questioning the bachelor mayor's "gender." Washington counterpunches by referring to "lack" the alderman in the mouth. As well, after various death threats against both old and new-guard aldermen, the city council votes

to stolidly bullingwadding the municipal chamber, and several aldermen start wearing bulletproof vests.

■ **July and August:** Federal justice authorities indict eight top city officials—including three judges—for corruption.

■ **August:** Renegade Robinson, whom Washington appointed to head the city's public housing agency, hires a convicted armed robber as his administrative assistant. The new housing chief also fires the city's eleventh reaper, claiming that they are lasing on the job. Eleventh in dozens of city-run buildings promptly break down, and water poisons locally.

■ **September:** the Chicago Tribune reveals that Vrdolyak, Chicago's top Democrat, met with Republican White House officials. According to a spokesman for the Republicans, Vrdolyak was exploring ways of parting



Burning off waste gas at Leduc in 1947: a boon to a lagging industry

FOLLOW-UP

The Leduc era legacy

It has been 37 years since Imperial Oil Ltd. drilled Leduc Number One in a farmer's field 28 km southwest of Edmonton. At the time, most oilmen expected that the well would be nothing more than another dry hole. During the previous three decades Imperial had drilled 132 dry wells in Western Canada. But the Feb. 11, 1947, strike proved to be the most important oil discovery in Canadian history. So far, the Leduc field has yielded more than 340 million barrels of crude—enough to heat 10 million Canadian households for one year. But after 36 years of operation, and with crude output down to 4,400 barrels a day from a 1954 peak of 36,000 barrels daily, Leduc is about to stop pumping oil. Imperial Oil has already drained about 20 per cent of the field's recoverable oil reserves and the company, through its subsidiary Iron Resources, will soon start construction of a \$45-million facility to gather natural gas from the historic field.

Before the Leduc discovery Canada imported 90 per cent of its oil from Venezuela and the United States, and the outlook for the Canadian petroleum industry was bleak. Canada could boast only two major oil discoveries. In 1919 the Northwest Co., a subsidiary of Imperial Oil, drilled the first discovery well at Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories. But until recently that field was considered too remote to tap. Interprovincial Pipe Line Ltd. is now

building a pipeline from Norman Wells to Zama, Alta., which is expected to start delivering 25,000 barrels a day to southern markets in the summer of 1985. In 1936 the Turner Valley Royalties company made the only other large discovery when it struck a huge reservoir in Turner Valley, 56 km southwest of Calgary. But that find was quickly exhausted.

With the closing of Leduc's oilfield Canada will become increasingly dependent on oilfield oil reserves from northern Alberta's 43,000 square miles of oil sands deposits, which contain an estimated 157 trillion barrels of oil—enough to meet Canada's needs for years. So far, the Syncrude Canada Ltd. and Suncor Inc. oil sands plants in the Fort McMurray area, 375 km northeast of Edmonton, have been the only large-scale tar sands producers.

While the new generation of oilmen confronts the formidable and costly task of exploiting the mammoth tar sands reserves, the older oilmen quietly mourn the end of the Leduc era. But at least no jobs will be lost in the field's maintenance to natural gas. For many, Leduc provided jobs at a time of desperation. Said John Stuphanak, 62, of Devon, Alta., who for 28 years was a field operator at Leduc: "We often wondered what would have happened to us if it was not for the oilfield."

—GORDON LEITCH
in Calgary

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Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale for his support of Washington during the mayoralty campaign.

October to the glow of Vrdolsky, the Chicago Tribune reveals that Clarence McClain, one of the mayor's chief political advisers, has a record for procreating and for running various houses of prostitution. What is more, the paper discloses that McClain owes the city \$20,000 back taxes for one of his lovebirds and, to the delight of Washington, the same newspaper reveals that the FBI has arrested one of Vrdolsky's bodyguards for the murder of Austin Dewey Gay, a Florida signatory signatory.

November, a state grand jury begins investigating former mayor Jane M. Byrne—when Vrdolsky case ask-named "hot-flush Jane," claiming that she was "sexually abused as a child"—for handing out generous amounts of money to her supporters before leaving office last April.

At the height of the tensions last fall over the most diligent referendums were conceding that, despite Washington's efforts, it looked as if nothing had changed in the city that then-Chicago Sun-Times columnist Mike Royko once said should have as its motto, "Where's the beef?" Still, in recent months the competing factions in the city have drawn casualties. Yes, indeed, some of Chicago's most astute observers are finding grounds for wary optimism. Political consultant Donald Rose, for one, foresees an orderly change from the sometime rule of the old Democratic party machine to a new era of coalition politics that could become a model for aging U.S. cities. "The tough part is over, and both sides are learning to compromise. The mere fact of judges being indicted shows that maybe the system is beginning to change itself. And, most important, through it all, the garbage has been picked up."

Chicago residents judge politicians according to their ability to ensure that garbage pickup and all related street services are consistently performed. And last fall, while the politicians clashed, Chicago did manage to free itself. By year's end the city-owned controlling city council had hammered out a compromise budget with the mayor just before the Dec. 31 deadline. Rental tensions have now eased, and many Chicago-

ans are giving Washington credit for getting the city on a sounder financial footing than it had been under the administration of the erratic Byrne. The locals have also conceded that Washington, beneath his fluent oratory, has a shrewd toughness.

Washington still has many critics. Some claim that he is a dilettante because he is a late rarer and often does not arrive at city hall until 10 a.m. Others are concerned about his capacity for initiative and wonder whether he has anything else to offer.

Chunky and barrel-chested in the typical mold of Chicago politicians, Washington, 51, has so far remained unscathed by scandal. Critics no longer care that he once spent 38 days in county jail for failing to file tax returns. He has cut back the powers of his public housing chief and he has fired his alleged brother-in-law, a long-kept adviser. But he has so far failed to come to grips with the two most pressing problems of North American industrial cities: shrinking business and growing jobs. With Chicago's unemployment rate at 11 per cent—and at nearly 22 per cent among the city's 1.2 million blacks—compared to the national average of less than eight per cent, Washington needs to start making good on his campaign promises of providing creative urban development.

Still, Chicagoans have witnessed the best at city hall and have even noted a slight improvement in discipline at the top. In January, when one aide was called another "a dirty little creep," Washington interjected, "Now, aidesmen." Washington admonished, "That kind of language has no place on this council floor." Seeing his chance, and musing a long memory, Vrdolsky interjected, "You are absolutely right, Mr. Mayor—words like greedy and scoundrels should never be used." The mayor laughed. "Thank, Mr. Vrdolsky," he said.

Later that day, at a fund-raising dinner in the city's Ritz-Carlton hotel, Washington and Vrdolsky posed for a city hall photographer, despite news around each other's shoulders. A few days later the mayor's office reported that the film had been mysteriously "destroyed in processing." The incident suggested that there are fires to Washington's conciliatory spirit. It also suggests that Chicago may not be ready for peace. —BRIAN KELLS in Chicago



Byrne: 'hot-flush Jane'



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FOLLOW-UP

Walesa's struggle

For 10th toilet-charged months after the August, 1980, strike at Poland's Gdansk shipyards, Lech Walesa, leader of the now-outlawed Solidarity trade union, headed a Polish workers' revolt which fired the world's imaginations. Walesa, 49, still attracts large crowds on the streets of the seaport. But effectively isolated, if not silenced, by the government of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, Walesa now puts in an unrelentingly day's work at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, where he repairs transformers in a shed segregated from the main work compound. After work, Walesa drives directly home to his white minibus to the six-room apartment in a Gdansk suburb where he lives with his wife, Danuta, 34, and their seven children, aged 8 to 18. The Polish government has forbidden Walesa to participate in any union or political activity and has placed him under 24-hour police surveillance. As a result, Walesa now has single leisure time, which he spends fishing.

Still, Walesa's struggle continues despite the appearance of leniency. Last Dec. 29, Walesa responded to a confidential letter to the premier about harassment by authorities. He claimed that the police had fined him for traffic offenses that he did not commit, that housing officials had forced him to pay for a renovation to his apartment that had not taken place, and that tax officials had unjustly accused him of having money in Western banks. Writes Walesa: "So far, I have defended myself only a little. That is because I believe we have to come to an agreement sooner or later."

A month later the official Polish news agency, PAP, made public Walesa's letter, along with the government's 25-page reply. The official letter dismissed Walesa's allegations, accusing him of breach of "existing laws." In a retaliatory statement several days later, Walesa declared: "The only right road is the peaceful road. No matter who likes it or does not like it, that is the road I shall take."

Walesa was one of the thousands of Solidarity's 9.5 million members arrested in December, 1981 (11 of the movement's leaders remain in jail with no trial date set). He spent 11 months in detention at a housing lodge in western Poland. When the authorities released him in November, 1982, they began a campaign of harassment against him,

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which effectively prevented him from direct political involvement. For its part, the church hierarchy in Poland, as soon as it realized that Jaruzelski was preventing Walesa from playing an effective part in the ongoing Polish drama, began to distance itself from him. That movement was accentuated when Pope John Paul II visited Poland last June and told Walesa in a private meeting that it was best that the former Solidarity leader abstain from direct politics. When the Polish primate, Józef Cardinal Glemp, was in Brazil in February, he remarked that Solidarity in the heyday had strayed from its original aim to defend workers and had taken a political role. When a Warsaw newspaper asked Walesa about Glemp's statement, Walesa said that the cardinal "tells the truth from his standpoint but from democracy's viewpoint the truth may look different."

Walesa, an admirer of the methods of peaceful protest pioneered by India's former nationalist leader Mahatma Gandhi, a few months ago raised the possibility of hunger strikes as a method of peaceful disobedience. Last February that strategy was in evidence when Glemp transferred Father Mirosław Nowak, a rebellious pro-Solidarity priest, to a remote rural parish from the Warsaw industrial suburb of Ursus. After the church announced the transfer, a dozen members of the Ursus congregation went on a hunger strike in protest. On Feb. 20 the hunger strikers suspended their fast after a few days pending further discussions with Glemp.

For its part, the Polish government has added to the climate of uncertainty—for both Walesa and for other Polish workers—by making seemingly inconsistent moves. The government has allowed Walesa to accumulate bonuses such as the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize, but he did not go to Oslo to accept the award because he feared that the authorities would not let him back into the country (his wife went as his behalf). The government allowed Walesa to talk openly to visitors, and his words received wide distribution in the Western press. But Poland's government-controlled media has not used any of Walesa's interviews.

Through it all, Walesa remains steadfast. Polish workers do not know whether to interpret his severity as wariness or as patience. Given Walesa's record so far, observers suspect that he will emerge as an even more durable leader than expected. As Walesa wrote in his letter to Jaruzelski, "I was not an enemy but a partner with demands, whose aim is to prevent errors and distortions that next time will cost us dearly."

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels, with Artur Matusz in Warsaw.

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Q&A: TED SORESENSEN

A reformed White House

When Theodore G. Sorensen wrote his best-selling book *Kenedy* in 1965—an account of his experience as a political adviser to John F. Kennedy from 1961 to 1963—he established himself as an incisive analyst of the U.S. political scene. Since then Sorensen, 55, has written four other books dealing with the inner-workings of the U.S. government. In his most recent offering, *A Different Kind of Presidency*, published by Fitzhenry & Whiteside in January, Sorensen advocates a complete political departure: he calls on the next president to adopt a coalition government consisting of members of both the Republican and Democratic parties. He also proposes that the next president and vice-president agree to serve only one four-year term. Sorensen believes that an unconventional solution is necessary to end the political stalemate between the Republican *White House* and the Democratic-controlled Congress so that the country's political system can come to terms with the seemingly intractable problems of the nuclear arms race, the \$160-billion national deficit and the following competitiveness of U.S. trade.

Maclean's correspondent Gregory Wink is currently speaking with Sorensen—a former presidential lawyer and a key adviser to Senator Gary Hart in his campaign to become Democratic presidential candidate—in his Park Avenue office in New York.

Maclean's: How would do you think any president can be about crucial problems facing the country? For example, many people have said that Jimmy Carter's constant talk of a "national malaise" was one of the factors that led to his defeat.

Sorensen: It is a president's responsibility to put issues in perspective. John F. Kennedy was essentially an optimist; and yet he was rather realistic and, at times, candid to the point of sounding an alarm when he talked to the American people about the crises they faced both at home and abroad. He felt that was required of a president if the people were to evaluate the problems they faced soon enough to take any corrective measures. A president has a responsibility to educate the public. That is not done by wringing one's hands in despair. That was the weakness of the Carter approach. There was a malaise, but



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much of the reason for it lay in the lack of presidential leadership that the opposite approach of Ronald Reagan—which is to see only brightness when there is darkness—is a precisely the wrong approach.

Maclean: Would it take a national emergency such as a war to bring about the kind of coalition government that you propose?

Sorenson: If we have another war, it may not be one that embarks us in reorganizing the government and reconstituting a consensus. It may be too late after the first 90 hours to take any action of that kind. If we need a government of national unity in order to survive in a nuclear war, then surely we need one at the same time in order to prevent a nuclear war.

Maclean: What if only some of your proposals were adopted—if the next president appointed several members of the opposite party to cabinet- and sub-cabinet-level posts but did not select a vice-president or members of his personal staff on that basis. Would that be better than nothing?

Sorenson: It would be better than nothing provided that it is a genuine effort to move in the direction of bipartisan administration. I do not regard Reagan's appointment of Jesse Kirkpatrick, a Democrat, to head up the U.S. delegation at the United Nations as a move in



Sorenson: 'Reagan sees only brightness'

the bipartisan direction any more than I would if Gary Hart were to appoint a narrow, liberal Republican to his administration.

Maclean: Of the number of suggestions that you make for reforming the vast administrations, are there some big changes, or would your proposals rest only on a package?

Sorenson: I would say that my two most controversial and far-reaching proposals are that the president and vice-president come from opposite parties and that they agree to serve only one four-year term. In many ways it is a package, but in terms of substantive impact the coalition cabinet is the single most important proposal. It is very difficult for a partisan president who is planning to run for a second term to attract and deserve bipartisan support from either the cabinet or Congress.

Maclean: How would you propose that the lengthy and costly process of selecting a president be reformed?

Sorenson: I would like to begin with reform in the area of campaign finance. Not all of that money has to be wasted. The Supreme Court has said that political expenditure is a form of free speech, and it is therefore protected under the Constitution. As a result, it is now impossible to impose significant limitations on campaign spending by individuals. First, I would like to

achieve a reversal by the Supreme Court of that decision because I do not think spending money without limit is a form of free speech as the founders of this country intended that phrase. And then I would like to place much more severe limitations on the spending by candidates, by parties and by independent organizations, and perhaps set only a limit on money but a limit on what candidates can do with money. For instance, should political candidates be allowed to buy as much advertising and television time as they can afford? I would like to see candidates provided with free television time on an equal basis.

Maclean: Senator Ernest Hollings (D-SC) has said that Reagan intentionally created a large deficit so that there is not enough money for the Democrats' social programs. Do you agree?

Sorenson: I do not pretend to be able to read Reagan's mind, but that is certainly the effect. The combination of the large tax reduction and the large increase in defense spending has produced a deficit that in turn produces a large debt service requirement that has squandered any opportunity for domestic programs to help those at the bottom of the economic and social ladder to promote the ends that are important to areas of us, such as the environment, public health and civil rights. The

interest payments on the national debt alone are greater than all the reductions in the domestic programs. I think there is another possible motive behind the Republican deficit-spending strategy. Ultimately, the Republicans will acknowledge that all these tax reductions have so shrank our revenue base that something else has to be done about it, but the new taxes will not be the old taxes. The new taxes may well be taxes on consumers, the value-added tax, payroll taxes and so forth. If these taxes are introduced, will the Republicans will have done, in effect, to shift the tax burden from the very well-to-do and the corporations onto the backs of others.

Maclean: Until recently political observers believed that Hart was still—that he was not personally very ill. Have you done anything to change that perception of him?

Sorenson: I was not surprised that many people got that impression. But I look back to 1986. Then Jesse B. Kennedy, whom people now remember as a charismatic figure, was not the emotional, tub-thumping orator with tears in his eyes, bringing audiences to their feet. That was Robert Kennedy. On Jan. 20, 1981, when we met, Kennedy the safe, cautious candidate. That was Stuart Eisinger. Kennedy had the odds in his favor, which may very well

be the odds that Hart occupies in this campaign.

Maclean: New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis recently wondered whether there had ever been a president as detached from reality as he believed Reagan to be. Do you agree with Lewis?

Sorenson: When we think about such first-class presidents as Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Roosevelt, we tend to forget about how many second-class presidents we have also had. For Lewis to say that we have never had one so detached from reality in 200 years of history may be going a bit far. But certainly we have not had one in the 20th century who knew as little and cared so little about the masses as Reagan does.

Maclean: How likely is it that any one of the possible candidates—whether it be Ronald Reagan or Walter Mondale or Gary Hart—will adopt your proposals?

Sorenson: I have to assume that it is a long shot. Reagan has already announced that George Bush is his running mate, and I am sure that he sees no need to change the pattern that has worked for him in the past. Whether or not Hart or Mondale would accept my proposals is harder to say. Hart told me in February that he was half-finished the book and that he was enjoying it. I do not know if he has had the time to finish it. I would say that he has more important things to concentrate on. ☐

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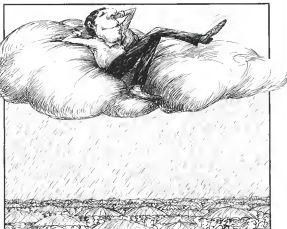


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COLUMN

Which parent owns the child?



By Barbara Amiel

Perhaps the ghost of King Solomon was listening to the case being heard in a Toronto courtroom last month as two parents argued over the life of their child—each one claiming to be looking after its best interests.

In the Bible, King Solomon faced a similar situation. He reached a decision by means of a simple test: he told two women, each of whom claimed to be the child's mother, that he would do the only fair thing—divide the baby between them by cutting it in half. One woman agreed, the other begged Solomon to spare the child by giving all of it to the other. Solomon looked at the woman who was prepared to give up the child so that it could have the gift of life and made his judgment: "Give her the living child, and in no wise slay it: she is the mother thereof."

And following is what happened in the Ontario case.

Alexander M. is 27 years old. He seems like a nice enough chap. He has a good job, is married to Christine, 22. She is, by all accounts, a loving and caring mother to their one-year-old daughter. She works as a secretary. (Their last nurse has been published, discrediting their considerably. After learning of the wife's distress, I decided not to say their full names.)

They have had their ups and downs, but that is not germane to the issue. What is pertinent is that three months ago, during an active marriage—a marriage that at this writing resembles itself—they conceived their second child. Since the conception of that child they have been about to stay together. By any measure the marriage is alive.

The child is not. Upon finding out that she was pregnant, Christine decided to have an abortion. She has been vague about her reason but she has indicated that she feared her husband might not be able to support the child in the event of a separation. The husband was shaken to the core. He tried to prevent the abortion but found this no one would listen to him—the hospital staff would not even confirm that she was going to have an abortion, nor would they call him who was on the abortion approval committee. Later on, the father explained his attitude this way: "Normally I would have given in to her, but it was like they were trying to take my child away from me. In my mind it was my child."

Alexander went to court. He was pre-

pared to support the child if his wife did not want it. But the court was unmoved. The mother could do what she wanted, and the judge could find no area in the law that gave the father any legal right to speak for the child.

To those of us who have been watching the direction of family law, it was a surprise. The court, obviously-minded demands of feminist pressure groups had previously unjust results in many areas of matrimonial law—and nowhere more so than in the interpretation of the subsections of Section 151 of the Criminal Code dealing with therapeutic abortions, which have been taken to mean that fathers have all the responsibilities of parenthood and absolutely no rights whatsoever.

Still, in denying the father's application, the judge made a passing remark of some moral profundity. He acknowledged that a father ought to have some rights and that while the father had no

'Fathers are regarded as breeding bulls who have no connection with their offspring except to support them'

right to act in the name of the fetus, he did at least have the right to bring an application on his own behalf—futile though it was. And, said the judge recently, this appeared to him to be the first time in our legal history that a father and mother had been presented in a Canadian court. The abortion took place, and afterward husband and wife went home. But the issue of parental rights remains.

Whether the fetus is a person or not, there is little doubt that it exists. One can accept the fiction that feminists try to urge upon us all, that it is merely an extension of the mother, but that is just fiction. Clearly, a fetus is not so extension of the mother in the same way a kidney or a liver is, because a kidney will always remain a kidney while a fetus, unless you brutally interfere with it, will become a living human being.

The *raison-d'être* (thing about society is that our "progressiveness" has denied the human and natural emotional link with the unborn child. Fathers, as far as abortion law goes, are regarded as breeding bulls, manufacturers of semen who have legally no

connection with their offspring except when it comes to support. Once you deny the natural parent's love in their offspring, born or unborn, a vacuum is created, and the only entity that can fill that gap rushes in—the state.

And so it has. The state has determined who may kill the unborn child. While some women may have abortions under very genuine and understandable circumstances, such as rape, dire poverty, undesired pregnancy or a threat to the mother's life if the baby is carried full term, some may have them for more trivial reasons—as in the case of Christine and Alexander. The state has decided that a woman may order her child aborted for her convenience—because it may jeopardize her career, lower her standard of living or give her emotional bother.

A mother's mental trauma at the prospect of carrying a child for nine months is considered grounds for an abortion. A man's professed mental trauma at the idea of supporting a child for 18 years is not. At the very least, if we take the constitutional guarantee of equality between men and women seriously, society is going to have to face up to the consequences of allowing men to opt out of their support obligations for a child they do not want.

A society with some moral decency cannot continue to go on denying the existence of fatherly love and interest as if all children are born by immaculate conception. If a couple has an active marriage at the time of conception, surely one parent ought not to be allowed to kill the child without the permission of the other. And surely our law is flexible enough to make provision for those rare situations in which an instantly shattered spouse demands that a wife have a child who represents a genuine danger to her health.

Meanwhile, our society has arrived at King Solomon's judgment in reverse. That king solved the problem facing him on the basis of which parent would give up his rights to the child in return for giving it the gift of life. Our law has awarded the child to the parent who would—very fairly—cut it in half.

To what have we progressed? Rarely, under most circumstances, whenever the choice is between two parents—once willing to keep and love the child and the other wanting to do away with it—nearly the spirit of Solomon and regard for the individual say that the law should be on the side of life.

A novel plan for the new man



McMillan (left), Mulroney, policy adviser Jon Johnson, press aide Bill Fox: hard work and no play at Tory caucus

By Carol Goar

Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney sat at home last week preparing a Bible reading for the annual Parliament Hill prayer breakfast when the Gallup poll results came out. His publicist chief policy adviser, Charles McMillan, telephoned to tell him that the Tories had drastically reversed their six-month decline. The Conservatives had 54 per cent, a six-point jump from the previous poll, the Liberals 30 per cent, a five-point drop, and the New Democrats 11 per cent, a further two-point slide. The survey defied the forecasts of virtually every analyst at Parliament Hill. Observed McMillan: "Maybe we will not need so many prayers tomorrow morning after all."

As a result of the poll, members of the federal Conservative caucus were told: stand two days later when they gathered in Mount St. Marie, Que., for a major policy planning session. The site is quiet, 85 km north of Ottawa, was grey and rainy, but nothing could dampen the spirits of the 114 MPs and ministers. For 16 hours they met for sunset, and

at times, heated discussions. There were no social events, and spouses were not invited. But when the weekend was over the Tories emerged with a full-blown—though still largely secret—election platform in hand. "We saw hearing that voters want a new man with a new plan," said a party strategist. "We have

The Tories emerged from their weekend policy caucus with a largely secret election platform in place

seen that the man, now we will show them the plan."

The party planned to keep most policy plans temporarily under wraps. "Obviously they are not all going to be released in one fell swoop," said Deputy Leader Erik Nielsen, who earlier in the week relinquished his duties as House leader to work full time as party strategist. Tomorrow, Mulroney will disclose major policy positions over the next two

months in a series of well-publicized speeches and statements. As an anchor Tory put it, "We can't afford to sit back and let the Liberals dominate the national stage until June." But the Tory game plan has to take into account two frustrating unknowns. Not only do the Conservatives have to prepare for an election that could be held any time between mid-August and next February, but Mulroney must build his campaign without knowing which of the six candidates currently vying for the Liberal leadership he will have to face.

The latest Gallup figures, based on a survey taken early in March in the immediate aftermath of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's resignation announcement, confounded the forecasts of Liberals and Tories alike. At the time, the Liberals were confident that their popularity would increase as soon as the uncertainty over the Prime Minister's successor was resolved. Even the Tories were prepared for an improvement in Liberal fortunes.

Still, the results shocked the Liberals. Leadership hopeful Employment Minister John Roberts admitted that his party's four-point drop "was not what I

would have expected given the optimism and excitement within the party." And Liberal Senator Keith Dewar noted that the poll proven what he has been saying repeatedly: that Trudeau is more popular than the party.

But most Tory strategists still expect their party to lose some ground as the Liberal leadership race heats up. To counteract that tendency, the Conservatives plan to turn their attention to manipulating Mulroney will hold a series of closed-door meetings with business, labor and provincial leaders to make sure that they understand the party's views on key issues. And Mulroney will spend as much time as possible in his home province.

The Mount St. Marie meeting was a turning point for the Tories. Last September Mulroney asked every member of his shadow cabinet to prepare an exhaustive policy paper on his or her area of responsibility. Mulroney returned some of the papers quietly to their authors, with the curt penned comment, "Not good enough." But all the submissions were finally approved for last weekend's meeting. From 7 a.m. Friday until noon Sunday the Conservative parliamentarians studied and debated all the various proposals. "It is more than just an exercise in participatory democracy," said Deputy House Leader Tom McMillan. "This way, if there is a real change, we are all to blame."

Though the bulk of the detailed program remained shrouded in secrecy, Mulroney gave Canadians their first glimpse of the new Tory platform midway through the weekend sessions. At news conferences Saturday, he announced that a Conservative government would vastly increase federal spending on training programs to help workers cope with technological change. Mulroney added that reversal of government to recognize that "thoughtful investment in human resources invariably turns out to be a worthwhile allocation of priority funds." It was an overall plan, reflecting the hard work of a serious weekend. As Mulroney admitted, "You may have to hear with us as we look at some deep, unattractive and sometimes painful problems."

In a quiet way the Mount St. Marie caucus told the story of the evolution of Mulroney and the Tories. Only seven months ago the party and its new leader had gathered on the same grounds. The late was sparkling, and the September sessions were warm. The meeting was a whirlwind of terse questions, heated answers and all-night poker games. "This time it's completely different," said Tom McMillan wistfully. "Everyone was served notice they were here to work—to play." It was a poignant reflection that the honeymoon is indeed over. ☐

Choosing not to run

One day before he was to announce his candidacy for the leadership of the Liberal party, James Coates had still not decided if he should run. Over lunch with a supporter he once again heard the arguments in favor of a leadership bid. But after he had finished his cross-country stand and third potpourri, the former top adviser to Prime Minister Trudeau returned to his Toronto home to decide his future alone. And after weeks of polling friends and party members across the country—many of whom told him he could not win—Coates reluctantly decided not to enter the race. But, although he initially

the Prime Minister's riding of Mulroney and party members rising, particularly in Western Canada, the declared candidates increased their efforts to lure up potential delegates. And Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan took steps to defeat the most expensive issue of the campaign at all. He announced that the federal government will ask the Supreme Court to rule on the validity of all Manitoba laws passed only in English since 1990.

That should allow the candidates to leave the tricky Manitoba language question behind them. Former finance minister John Turner was one contender prepared to let the issue die. He became embroiled in controversy early in the new when he said that the Manitoba government's attempts to enforce and extend language rights to its francophone minority fell under provincial jurisdiction. But last week Turner refused to be drawn into the controversy again. While visiting Winnipeg, he announced that he supported the referral to the Supreme Court only because a made-in-Manitoba solution had failed.

Turner's stand on language rights has helped his cause in the West, where thousands of new Liberals are rushing to join a party revived by interest in the leadership contest. In Manitoba the number of federal Liberals has doubled to 3,000 from 1,500 since last fall, forcing organizers to use a computer to handle the flow of applications. And in Alberta, where the Conservatives hold all 20 seats, the influx of newcomers has caused resentment among veteran Liberals who want to be among the 1,274 delegates chosen to attend the convention.

The hunt for new members was most intense in Toronto last week with Turner and Jean Chretien working to connect against those supporting Employment Minister John Roberts's leadership bid. In Bradenton-Greenwood, a riding now held by the New Democrats, Turner supporters were active among the area's large Greek population.

Still, Liberal organizers said they were taking great pains to avoid possible abuses of the delegate selection process. They claimed there is little danger of drunks and children becoming "instant members"—as happened last year during the Tories' leadership convention in the West. "We're not doing the very best thing that we can do to be done," Turner organizer Reryl Jones said. "We want to win but we do not want to ruin the party."

—ANN WADSWORTH in Toronto, with Susan Riley in Ottawa and Nancy Johnson in Calgary



Coates: a gain in party membership

decided to throw his support to any one of the six candidates trying to win the party's top job—saying he will support "the candidate who is the most appealing"—he will likely retain influence as a power broker in the choice of leader.

As Coates was announcing his decision at week's end, Liberal riding associations began choosing delegates to attend the leadership convention in Ottawa, next June. With five meetings under way (four in Toronto and one in



Gordon (left), Lester: 'chip chip' legislation to end a \$500-million stalemate

Bennett challenges the unions

For strike-weary British Columbians the words of the week offered little promise of any relief from months of widespread labor unrest. In the province's crowded lower Mainland bus drivers repeatedly were ordered to collect full fares from their passengers. The reason: a month-long "wildcat" strike that the transit workers were using to hammer slow contract negotiations with management. Throughout the province, 12,700 workers at 39 pulp mills ignored back-to-work legislation, going on a strike that has cost the province almost \$500 million in lost wages, sales and tax revenues since it began in February. And in downtown Vancouver the fate of the world trade fair, Expo 86, remained uncertain because construction unions refused to guarantee Premier William Bennett labor peace on the fair's \$3.6-billion job site. Even the two daily newspapers that usually bring Vancouver residents details of the latest labor unrest—the Vancouver Sun and The Province—were themselves on strike (page 52).

Construction union officials and Expo 86 executives met daily in a secret location last week to try to forge an agreement allowing union members and unorganized labor to work together without further delay. Still, it was the lengthy pulp and paper dispute that occupied most of the government's attention. The legislation ordering the pulp companies to end a lockout had been an immediate result: it produced the first

serious negotiations between the two sides in two weeks. But Bennett's intervention, which is being closely watched by other governments across the country, is the latest step in a plan to impose labor peace in the province. A poll conducted two months ago for the Social Credit government showed that 60 per cent of British Columbians want tougher laws for unions. Those results reflect sentiments current in the West, not only in Alberta and Saskatchewan. For his part, B.C. Labour Minister Robert McNeil noted that pending changes to the province's labor rights might restrict protesting to companies directly involved in a labor dispute and ban work stoppages for political reasons. Declared Michael Walker, director of the Fraser Institute, a conservative think tank in Vancouver, "Bennett has given notice of a new reality."

He is clearly saying that if the unions do not adjust to it, he will adjust them to it. Added Paul Greyson, a specialist in Canadian labor at Toronto's York University, "If Bennett wins, it will be a bellwether for governments across North America. Unions will have to fight back."

Bennett's tough stance seemed to stir up more tension last week. The passage of the back-to-work bill after three days of intense debate in the

B.C. legislature angered pulp workers who immediately voted to turn the lockout into a strike. But the threat of a government-imposed settlement propelled the two sides into new negotiations. "It is cheap chip legislation," declared management representative Richard Lester. "You have to move or else, and now there is a clear willingness to get back to bargaining." Arthur Grantman, regional vice-president of the 7,700-member Canadian Paperworkers Union, and James Sloan, president of the smaller Pulp, Paper and Woodworkers of Canada union, agree with Lester. "We believe that we can do better at the bargaining table than we can do by a government-imposed agreement," said Grantman.

At the same time, a solution to the Expo 86 problem seemed expedient. Rather than risk cost overruns and media-swinging, the city has introduced to exempt Expo 86 workers the province's construction unions agree to work with unorganized labor. Expo cost projections are already \$180 million over budget, and although Orcas has agreed to contribute toward the fair, British Columbia would have to absorb any deficit caused by the cancellation.

The B.C. government's stand on the Expo issue follows legislative changes in Alberta and Saskatchewan last year which make it easier for construction firms to form nonunion subsidiaries that pay their employees below union scale. In Regina last week 800 angry construction workers demonstrated in front of the provincial legislature, warning that the increased use of non-union labor had produced a 60-per-cent unemployment rate among the 3,000 members of building trade unions in Saskatchewan. "What is happening in British Columbia is a most different thing than what is occurring in Alberta," he said. "Laurie Mulaney, Saskatchewan's minister of labor, 'There is definitely a trend developing in Canada [toward non-union labor]'" Now Bennett wants to reverse that trend.

In the province, most likely with laws that make it easier for workers to opt out of bargaining units. Any changes to the provincial labor code could lead to another confrontation with British Columbia's powerful labor movement. And with polls indicating approval of his tough approach, Bennett is likely to intensify the fight.

JANE O'HARA in Vancouver, with Donald Walker in Edmonton, Dale Rieder in Saskatchewan and Robert Sloan in Toronto

Bennett: 'a new reality'



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Kahn at last season's World Series; provinces and major-league baseball cry 'You!'

The fight over the sports pool

It was intended to be a quick and easy way to raise money for such causes as medical research and the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics. But federal Sport Minister Jacques Giguère discovered last week that good intentions do not always win favour in politics. Only one month before Ottawa plans to launch a new national sports-betting pool, Giguère faces two legal challenges from the provinces, which accuse Ottawa of breaking a 1979 commitment to stay out of the lottery business, and from major-league baseball, which fears that any form of legalized gambling on the sport will harm its reputation. Still, Giguère will not back down. "Unless there is a court order against us, we expect to be in business by the middle of May," he declared.

The pending court battles are only the first of Giguère's problems. The federal government has released few details of the new pool, which will involve betting on who try to pick the winners of any combination of two or more professional sports contests, weekly. But provincial lottery officials and some industry analysts doubt that the pool will generate the \$60 million in yearly profits that Ottawa expects. Said Norman Morris, president of the Ontario Lottery Corp.: "Every other country that operates a sports pool alongside a lottery has found that the pool cannot compete. I have this uneasy feeling that what we are going to get is the Canadian of the lottery business." Indeed, Hockey Select, a similar betting game introduced by Lotto-Québec in October, 1982, closed after only one hockey season

when weekly gross sales fell to \$30,000. Still, Ottawa's strained relations with the professional sports leagues is the biggest problem facing the pool. In a final effort to avoid a lawsuit, Giguère and Senator Jack Assin, minister of state for social development, who would like to see a major-league franchise in Vancouver, flew to New York last week to meet with baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn. But Kuhn refused to endorse the sports pool and late in the week he applied for an injunction from the Quebec Superior Court to stop it. Ottawa's planned use of the league's trademarks and schedules would be a violation of copyright, the commissioner argued. And Maclean's has learned that the National Hockey League is also considering legal action against the pool. The league's governors will make the final decision at a board meeting in June if the pool is operating. NHL president John Ziegler refused to comment on the league's plans but he noted that the organization had filed a lawsuit against Hockey Select before it folded. Said Ziegler: "The NHL has a 60-year history of opposition to wagering on our games. Once you have betting, it changes the whole perception of the sport."

For his part, Giguère said the provinces and the leagues simply want to share the pool's expected profits. "The first thing you learn in politics is that everybody wants a piece of the cake," he said. But this time Ottawa is in no mood to share.

—ROSS LANE in Toronto, with correspondents' reports

The senators and the PLO delegate

Senators are not used to being at the centre of national attention. But last week, when a Palestine Liberation Organization representative appeared before their committee on foreign relations, parliamentarians from the Liberal and Conservative parties criticized their controversial invitation. They protested against the presence of Zaidi Terzi, permanent PLO observer at the United Nations, on the basis that his appearance was "undesirable" as Canadian Jews and helpful to the PLO cause. The furor increased when Terzi told the committee that he condoned acts of violence against "forces of occupation" even though he condemned terrorist acts against civilians.

Liberal MPs from ridings in which the Jewish vote is significant were the most vocal in deploring Terzi's appearance. Conservative foreign affairs critic Sinclair Stevens also reacted strongly, saying that Canadians are "shocked that Terzi was allowed in the country." But Liberal Senator George von Soppen, who heads the foreign affairs committee examining Canada's relations with Middle East and North African countries, defended Terzi's invitation. "Whether anyone likes it or not, it would be a very unbalanced study if we did not hear from the major players," he said.

Last November the committee travelled to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan and Israel and held two sessions with PLO representatives without providing any public forum at home. Von Soppen pointed out that as foreign affairs and informal diplomatic relations with the PLO are commonplace, Ottawa had welcomed a PLO diplomatic mission in 1981. Senior Italian politicians have met with PLO leader Yasser Arafat, as has the Pope, and the French foreign minister has talked to the PLO's political department head on numerous occasions. In a 1980 declaration in Venice the European Community affirmed that the PLO "will have to be associated with the negotiations" of a Middle East settlement.

After the Tiesi invitation the Israeli ambassador to Canada, Elia Shor Ben-Haim, complained that the committee had not asked him to appear, although the senators are nearing the end of their two-year study. Von Soppen told reporters last week that he would welcome the ambassador's appearance and that he has met Ben-Gurion a writer previously. But the timing of that invitation may only serve to make the senators the centre of attention again.

—TRENT HARGREAVES in Ottawa.

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Mondale stamping with Philadelphia Mayor Wilson Goode; Jackson; Hart (right) facing a song, hand race for the nomination

WORLD

The Pennsylvania challenge

By Arthur Johnson

It was former vice-president Walter Mondale's most vicious campaign and his sweetest victory. Senator Gary Hart, the target of Mondale's relentless and damaging attack, had stumbled badly. And for Jesse Jackson, who countered massive support among black voters, the New York state primary provided irrefutable evidence that he will wield great influence in the final choice of a Democratic challenger to face President Ronald Reagan in November. Endorsements from Gov. Mario Cuomo and New York City Mayor Edward Koch helped Mondale's comeback in the crucial state with 80 Democratic delegates, the second-largest in the country after California. But Mondale himself sensed the initiative from Hart, portraying his opponent as a flip-flopping flash in the pan. And, while Hart struggled to put a defense face on his "new ideas" campaign, Mondale hoped for another victory this week in Pennsylvania.

For Hart and Mondale the Pennsylvania result (172 delegates) could forebode the outcome of the race for the Democratic nomination, although they

face a long, hard haul in the Democratic convention in San Francisco in July. For Jackson, another strong showing would confirm his role as power broker at the convention. While Mondale is trying hard to avoid being portrayed as the front-runner, his strong comeback in New York augured well for his chances in Pennsylvania, another industrial state plagued by high unemployment. It is

The candidates learned a valuable lesson: 'when you are losing, you cannot afford to be a nice guy'

unlikely that Hart's promise of a new, high-technology approach will win voters whose livelihoods are threatened by layoffs and shutdowns among the troubled umbrella industries. And Jackson must maintain his momentum among black voters, which could be difficult. Wilson Goode, Philadelphia's first black mayor, has already pledged his support to Mondale. By United Press

International's unofficial estimates, Mondale now has 960 of the 1,367 delegates needed to win the nomination (Hart has 630 and Jackson 147, while 335 are uncommitted).

As the three Democrats slugged it out for votes, Reagan continued his nonchalant campaign for re-election. Just before the New York primary Reagan traveled to Baltimore to throw out the first ball in the Orioles' season opener against the Chicago White Sox. He appeared relaxed and in fine form, while his opponents played political handball on the streets of New York.

Still, when the Democrats moved on to Pennsylvania, they drew Reagan into the fray, making him the target during their debate in Pittsburgh late last week. Mondale, Hart and Jackson portrayed the president as a dangerous warmonger who collides the rich at the expense of the average American. Hart accused Reagan of fostering a relentless arms race, saying, "This president frightens me to death." Mondale attacked Reagan as a president who has allowed ethical standards to slip, referring to investigations into the financial dealings of attorney general-designate Edwin Meese and the allegations of

scandal that have accompanied the resignations of several Reagan aides. Said Mondale, "Every day now, another rotten apple is falling out of the tree in Washington, and the president is looking somewhere else." Jackson claimed that the president's policies have pushed an additional eight million people into poverty since he took office. Said Jackson, "Reagan has been guilty of a kind of reverse Robin Hood process, taking from the poor and giving to the rich."

In response, Reagan demonstrated that he too is willing to take his turn at bat. Late last week he made several appearances in New York to woo minority groups and to seek support for his Middle East policies. During the New York state primary battle Mondale and Hart made the Middle East a major issue. Both said they would move the U.S. Embassy in Israel merely to get Jewish votes. His repeated reminders that the Colorado senator had opposed the federally financed bailout of Chrysler Corp. in 1979 also hurt Hart in New York City, which the federal government rescued from near-bankruptcy in 1973 through the promise of annual loans. Mondale's point was especially telling.

The most impressive feature of Mondale's New York victory was the breadth of support that he received. Postscript polls showed that he appealed to a broad spectrum—old and young, male and female, union members and nonmembers, Jews and Catholics, rich and poor. Hart managed to lose 24 years of age among voters from 18 to 24 years of age. And Jackson surprised

undermining his policies in Lebanon and Central America and for encouraging "the enemies of democracy." That accusation brought a vigorous rebuttal from Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. Kennedy said that Reagan was to blame, not Congress, and called him "the most dangerous president of the nuclear era."

But while Reagan initially drew fire from the Democrats, it appeared likely that Mondale and Hart would resume their attacks on each other. By portraying Hart as inexperienced, uncaring and uncaring, Mondale was able to put him on the defensive in New York. Despite outpacing Mondale 3 to 1, Hart was never able to shift the focus of debate away from the weak spots that his opponent had targeted. Mondale scored points by asserting that Hart had changed his mind on shifting the U.S. Embassy in Israel merely to get Jewish votes. His repeated reminders that the Colorado senator had opposed the federally financed bailout of Chrysler Corp. in 1979 also hurt Hart in New York City, which the federal government rescued from near-bankruptcy in 1973 through the promise of annual loans. Mondale's point was especially telling.

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everyone by emerging as the other real winner in New York. He took 80 per cent of an enthusiastic turnout of more than a quarter of a million black voters—the highest turnout ever in mass precincts—nearly ousting out Hart for second place.

Given the potency of his appeal to black voters, Jackson's campaign has begun to take on elements of a crusade. His strong showing, despite a shattering campaign budget and the support of many black elected officials for Mondale, has won him Jewish tributes from top Democrats. Said Cuomo, "When they write the history on this one, the longest chapter will be on Jackson. The man did not have two cents. He did not have one television or radio ad as far as I could see, and look what he did." Jackson presented his display of strength in New York as a victory for blacks. "We have won our self-respect," he declared. "Never again will old-line Democrats tell us we are granted."

Still, the man who learned the hardest lesson in New York was Gary Hart. Clearly an attractive candidate, Hart was unknown to many voters in Pennsylvania. He immediately put that hard-won lesson to work in a dramatic drive on November 3 in the Franklin D. Roosevelt in Philadelphia. Hart reminded voters that Mondale had promised in 1976 to keep the aerial gap. Yet the Carter administration closed it in 1977, putting 14,000 people out of work. Republican political consultant John Sears said that the candidates have come to a valuable realization which will color the rest of the campaign. Said Sears, "When you are losing you cannot afford to be a nice guy."

Still, the loss of Pennsylvania would not mean complete disaster for Hart. His expectations there are not high, although polls show him running dead even or five points behind Mondale. The polls also show that he could beat Reagan but Mondale could not. A recent Hart poll most stress that. Already, he has begun shifting position to show himself as a candidate similar to Mondale in his concerns over civil rights and other issues, while stressing that he represents a new generation of leadership. In a series of primaries in western states coming up next week, Hart has the chance to regain lost ground before the primary handover rolls on to California, with its 306 delegate votes, on June 6. But ultimately he must prove himself in the runoff of the remaining independent states—Idaho, Jersey and Indiana. No Democrat can beat Reagan if he cannot carry the United States' industrial heartland. *Wm. Michael Pinner in Philadelphia and Lewis Ogden in New York*



Militants in Louviers, Mitterrand, intervening in a fury of rioting

EUROPE

The war against restraint

The episode was 1,100 km apart, but their rage was the same. In the bleak northern French smelter town of Louviers, a 24-hour strike that paralyzed the entire Lorraine industrial basin erupted in ugly violence when steelworkers, faced with 25,000 job cuts over the next three years, stormed the local police station, blocked roads and rail lines, and set fire to private villas. And in South Wales 480 coal miners at a steel plant in Port Talbot tried to prevent the unloading of 50,000 tons of Australian coal—the latest clash in a seven-week-old British miners' strike protesting 20 pft closures and 22,000 layoffs this year. These eruptions of labor fury last week were a respite to the renewed commitment of European governments—led by Britain and France—to overhaul their outdated and uncompetitive industries.

Both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President François Mitterrand have shown that they are prepared to withstand the workers' revolts even though the risk of violence may lead to increasingly dangerous confrontations over union power. Glimmering on scenes of electoral mudslinging and a new mood of uncertainty—and dependency—in labor ranks, both leaders are fostering modernization of their money-losing industrial bases.

The stakes are high for both leaders, but Mitterrand stands to lose the most.

Last week he faced not only the threat of a break with his Communist coalition partners, who have denounced the steel cutbacks, but also disenchantment within his own party. These socialist members of the National Assembly and one senator from the Lorraine region have resigned from the party caucus, charging that Mitterrand has betrayed his 1981 election promises.

Mitterrand's disaster was heightened by the knowledge that three years ago in Louviers he vowed to invest \$9.5 billion in the local steel. His aim: to push annual production to 24 million tons a year, using the newly established industry as "a spearhead for industrial renovation." But last year, with production cut to 20.5 million tons, the industry lost \$1.6 billion and it will have a similar deficit this year. As Mitterrand has pointed out, according to a European Community pact all 10 member states will end subsidies to their antiquated national firms by 1996 because they cannot compete against the Third World, Japan and Korea during a period of declining world demand.

Indeed, last week's European summit was dramatic, announcing



live director of West Germany's Iron and Steel Association, announced that the government is contemplating plant closures and 50,000 job cuts over the next three years. Britain has already trimmed its production by 425 million tons but still faces another small reduction. Still, despite a three-month strike last year Britain carried out its steel cutbacks with relative ease. As a result, Thatcher last year assigned her tough troubleshooter from British Steel, 71-year-old Ian MacGregor, to deal with the country's powerful and volatile coal miners. Two years earlier she abandoned that undertaking when the 160,000-strong National Union of Mineworkers conducted a series of strikes. But now layoffs have weakened the miners, and the National Coal Board's losses have doubled, to \$980 million, in three years, pricing British coal out of the home market.

Thatcher calculated that MacGregor could deal effectively with a long strike and last week she seemed to have assessed the situation accurately. Although some businessmen and unions supported the miners by refusing to move coal, the steelworkers refused to three in their support because they feared losing their jobs. As well, an increasing number of miners returned to work.

The same resignation to economic realities has tempered the French steelworkers' protests, which so far have not matched the fury of Louviers's 1979 steel riots. Mitterrand has tried to ease their sense of grievance by offering an elaborate social package of early pensions and two-year retraining leaves at 90-per-cent pay, as well as investment incentives for the already desperately depressed region. He has even enlisted the help of two nationalized industries, Renault and Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, which have announced plans for new plants in Louviers.

Still, French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais, for one, has denounced the steel cutbacks as a "basic error." But the steelworkers, like the British miners, seem to sense that they are, as London economist Peter Jenkins put it, "striving in a fury of nostalgia." Added Jenkins, in an apt summary of the upheavals and human tragedy which are the toll of the current industrial revolution: "The combined forces of the age of iron and coal and steel are no match for the future." That message is certain to echo locally in both countries.

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AIR CANADA

INDIA

The rising toll of a holy war

For two months tensions had been high in the northwestern state of Punjab, the homeland of India's 14 million Sikhs. More than 150 people had died in fighting between the predominant Sikhs, who are seeking special recognition for their culture and religion, and the minority Hindu population. Last month Prime Minister Indira Gandhi offered to discuss attending the constitution to meet Sikh demands. Jubilant Sikh moderates greeted the offer as "a grand victory" and they immediately called off planned demonstrations. Then, last week Sikh extremists

prompted equally fierce retaliation from local Hindus. In one recent attack Hindus stopped local trains, pulled off Sikh passengers and forced the train to stop, a violation of the nation's holy law, which dictates that spiritual power derives from long hair.

Support for extremism is relatively small in the Sikh community. But it is growing. The country's traditional voice, the moderate Akali Dal party, is losing ground to an ultra-orthodox movement whose leader is a fundamentalist Sikh, or holy man, Jarnail Singh.



Police confronting Sikhs outside the Punjab's Golden Temple; Bhindranwale's alienation, fear, force rhetoric and violence

peering as students burst into the home of a Hindu university professor and member of parliament, V.N. Tewari, in the Punjab capital of Chandigarh, and shot him to death. The murder provoked furious reprisals by the state's Hindu community, and a week of rioting left at least 15 people dead, scores injured and more than 1,000 in prison. Gandhi, ordering hundreds of security troops into the area, announced the implementation of emergency powers which enable the government to jail troublemakers arbitrarily.

Recently, the violence has overshadowed the reasons underlying moderate Sikhs' demands for greater autonomy in the Punjab. Sikhism is a unique faith which combines Islamic-style belief in one god with Hindu religious practices. The Sikh and Hindu communities coexisted peacefully for years. But in 1982 the Sikhs began a campaign for autonomy for the Punjab. Attacks by the Sikh

Bhindranwale. A giant figure with a messianic presence, 30-year-old Bhindranwale has defied New Delhi with a combination of force rhetoric and violence. Said he: "We are convinced the government will not do anything if we remain passive." Wanted by Indian police as a separatist, Bhindranwale remains behind the heavily fortified limestone walls of the Golden Temple, the Sikh holy city of Amritsar. Gandhi reportedly planned to order the storming of the temple but she delayed implementing the command, apparently fearing that destruction of the shrine would increase Sikh alienation.

At the same time, the elites have begun to threaten the Punjab's traditional prosperity. The state's main plan is rich with cash crops, the result of two decades of careful development. Its wheat production now rivals that of developed nations. But government planners recently announced that the state

had lost \$1.2 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31 because of political instability. Warned one Indian observer: "It is the beginning of the disintegration of the Punjab economy." That has fuelled the Sikhs' resentment toward New Delhi. They charge that the government has already crippled the state's economic growth by diverting investment to less prosperous regions.

For the Hindus, Gandhi's decision to consider officially acknowledging Sikhism's distinct identity from Hinduism has posed a political as well as a religious threat. Hindu politicians say that Sikh extremists will view the proposed constitutional amendment as the first step toward Punjab independence. Indeed, Bhindranwale declared, "What the Sikhs want is a separate nation."



Many observers suggest that Gandhi will now try to crush Bhindranwale and his followers, the great Sikh moderates' original demands for limited autonomy, including special Valmiki-style status for Amritsar and the compulsory teaching of the Punjab language in schools. But to dissolve the extremist Sikh and his followers from the Golden Temple seems impossible without the use of considerable force, because of the fortifications and the renowned ability of Sikh fighters. And Gandhi is mindful that Sikh warriors constitute 30 per cent of India's security forces. If she orders the seizure of the Golden Temple she risks open rebellion by the Sikhs. And the prospect of rioting in the street forces may prove far more frightening than the continuing religious violence on the nation's troubled northern border.

—JAMES MURPHY, in Toronto, with correspondents' reports

LIFE WITH LESS SEX

By Gillian MacKay

On a sombre afternoon in London, England, an odd assortment of women—stoutly groomed matrons, young mothers with babies, bookish students and teenagers—crowded into a lecture theatre near Buckingham Palace. They came searching for answers from one of feminism's most charismatic and compelling prophets, Germaine Greer. Fourteen years ago the author of *The Female Eunuch* had ruled Western women with her roaring call to arms in the new sexual revolution. But on the podium stood an older, disillusioned warrior, in full retreat from her former battle. On the eve of the publication of her new book, *Sex and Destiny: The Politics of Women's Personality*, Greer told the women before her that the revolution had backfired—in part because women had won the right to say yes to liberated sex before they had learned to say no to exploitation. "It is not part of liberation that some men can jump your bones whenever he feels like it," she announced to the startled audience. When one young woman challenged her by saying that many women indeed liked sex, Greer firmly told her ground: In her new-found role as an advocate of restraint, she replied, "People do like the strangest things."

Sexuality: At 45, Greer has plucked her wavy hair up into an elegant bun and exchanged her libertine faith in sex for the prudent overalls of a Mother Superior. The often outrageous Australian-born author who once exhorted women to revel in their sexuality now warns that sex has become a social gesture as trivial as a handshake. Sex and Destiny, which was published in Britain last month and appeared in *Clash* as book reviews last week, is a jaded and wincing deterioration of what she sees as sterile decadence in Western society. With the same fervor with which she once embraced a new utopia, Greer now contends that the permissive Western world is sliding toward extinction. In unrelentingly grim she charges that Westerners are obsessed with their

own bodies and blind to the larger rewards of human existence that still sustain much of the underdeveloped world: the joys of motherhood and children. And she adds, "Most of the pleasure in the world is still provided by children and not by genital fiddling."

Provocative: With her controversial condemnation of the morals of the West, Greer is proving herself once more to be modern feminism's most fascinating and provocative leader. Whether preaching the joys of sex or abstinence, she has an unrivaled flair for creating a ferore. Indeed, even before the book was published in Britain both the public and the media were reacting vehemently to those Greer articles based on her book that appeared in *The Sunday Times*. "High priests of sex don't lie," declared one tabloid. *The Sunday Times* received thousands of letters outraged feminists accused her of betraying the movement, angry mothers blamed her for leading their daughters into the state of obscenity she now condemned, and contemporaries asked why it had taken Greer so long to reach her current position of reasonableness. One woman wrote to *The Sunday Times*, advising: "The young and the beautiful can and will enjoy coiffure sex, if that's their choice. You had your fun, now it's their turn." Said Eric Jacobs, editor of *The Sunday Times* book review section: "A lot of what she says has been said before in a quieter voice, but she is the one who attracts attention because of her career and her ability to perform."

For all Greer's flamboyance, critics have hailed her as a visionary who probes into the troubled spirit of her age. British novelist Fay Weldon, who reviewed *Sex and Destiny* for *The Times* of London, described it as "one of the most important books to be written in this century," and she placed Greer in a league with Darwin, Freud and Marx. In *The Sunday Telegraph* critic Penelope Mortimer weighed the book's staggering scope against its "abused overstatements and lapses in taste" and delivered a similar verdict. She wrote, "Stupendous, dizzy, irritated and admiring, it finally reached the simplest of



conclusions. Sex and Destiny is, in every sense of the word, a great book." Some feminists dismiss Greer as a crank, but Wolcott extended that acronym to be offered a perspective for clarification. "Her blindness to what goes on around us is both profound and useful," she wrote. "Those who can see it are very few and have a hard time."

Greer may indeed be a visionary, but her needful interest in women's traditional role as child-bearer parallels, in some respects, a broader evolution of feminist theory that has occurred during the past several years. In the early stages feminists were so preoccupied with freeing women from their domestic and maternal that they were frequently accused of downgrading the importance of motherhood. In the more radical feminist bible, *The Female Emission*, Greer denounced the institutions of the nuclear family and brazenly advised would-be mothers to delay pregnancy "until some kind of suitable household presents itself." But as the generation of younger women that Greer influenced began to confront difficult choices between careers and motherhood, its members wanted much more specific advice. In 1981 Betty Friedan, the older stateswoman of feminism, warned women not to be trapped by a "feminist myopia" that prevented them from experiencing the joys of a family. In *The Second Stage*, she spoke optimistically about enlightened employers offering accommodating innovations that might allow women to combine both career and motherhood.

Individualism. But unlike such politically oriented U.S. feminists as Friedan and Gloria Steinem, founder and editor of *Ms.* magazine, Greer never offered her followers a how-to handbook. Always an iconoclast, a maverick spirit who delighted in belittling feminist parties, she ended *The Female Emission* on the challenging note, "What will you do?" Greer's obstinate, iconoclastic brand of feminism has not even universally appealing within the women's movement. Said British left-wing historian Sheila Rowbotham, author of *Women's Consciousness, Man's World*:

"The women's movement was an attempt to work things out collectively. Feminism was always an individualist, a throw-back to the notion of the 'special woman'." Since writing *The Female Emission* Greer has withdrawn even farther from mainstream feminism and she denounces the North American trend toward coopting it. In *Sex and Destiny* she says that Indian dowry brides and veiled Muslim women may experience more sisterhood and satisfaction raising children within their extended families than the supposedly liberated women of the West.



Greer in 1971: "The pleasure is still provided by children, not by genital debauchery."

At the same time, many critics have described Greer as a romantic reactionary. In the United States, at a time when the New Right is soundboring the principles of feminism, Greer's glorification of patriarchal culture is unsettling. Said feminist writer Barbara Ehrenreich: "This is all we need!" Greer says that it is distasteful to be labeled with reactionary pressure groups, but she insists that "there are some real values in what those people [rightists] are fighting for." She added that she is deeply concerned by the plight of the Western mother, isolated within the nuclear family and outmaneuvered by what she describes as a child-raising society. But she offers no solutions, and some feminists have concluded that she has abandoned her former constituency. Said Ehrenreich: "One wishes that she had recognized that she does have her own spiritual progeny and had remained true to those of us who admired

her." Still others contend that Greer has simply moved beyond feminism to the urgent question of global survival. Said critic Mowbray: "In place of the 25-year-old's up-and-at-'em belligerence, here is the 48-year-old's courageous attempt to make a global survey of the quality of life under our self-imposed sentence of death."

Survivors. But age has left its mark on the wiry feminist, and now she exudes an air of tragedy. She still carries herself with regal dignity, and her face possesses a timeless nobility reminiscent of a Greek statue. As she sat talking to Madeline in her comfortable London apartment near Hyde Park, her full lips were frequently pursed into a thin line and her gray eyes were restless and troubled. The years have brought disillusionment, but there was no trace of self-pity as she proclaimed herself a survivor. She said: "As long as there is something to look at, I will keep looking

I will not ask myself if my age is happy."

Happiness was never a condition Greer expected to experience growing up in suburban Malibu. Her father, Eric Raphael Greer, an advertising executive, was a distant, authoritarian figure, while her mother, Margaret, was, according to Greer, a temperamental tyrant who berated storms of physical and mental abuse upon her children. Greer paints a bleak sketch of her home life. "My father would sit in a room while my mother was peeling an apple, and he would not intervene," Greer learned only years later that her father had been disabled by anxiety neurosis during the Second World War. She now says that he showed great courage in his determination to maintain the semblance of a normal life, but in her youth she despised him for being weak. "He never complained about being misunderstood," she said. "He always knew I could take care of myself."

Progeny. Within the walls of the convent school she attended as a girl, Greer discovered the emotional refuge and intellectual encouragement she did not receive at home. The rigors of singing harmony in the choir and the excitement of discovering art and literature distinguished the convent life from the "total sensory deprivation" of home. At school Greer established an early reputation as a troublemaker. One day she was dismissed from the classroom for challenging a man's contention that communism was the work of the



Maier, Greer: loss of feminism's charismatic and compelling prophetess

devil. When Greer returned to the room, a classmate whispered: "She asked to go. You asked you. She said you would have a very difficult life."

But the nuns nurtured the scholarly ambitions of their brilliant pupil and provided an incidental example of an eclectic brood of women who had rejected marriage and materialism. "If it had not been for the nuns, I probably

would have gone to secretarial college and had my hair put in a bun and married a stockbroker," said Greer. "Certainly, my family never intended that I should do anything else."

Feminism. Determined to put to rest a lifetime as poster child for herself and a literary, middle-class destiny, Greer followed the well-trodden path of Australian intellectuals to England at the age of 25. Working on her doctorate in English at Cambridge and later teaching at the University of Warwick, she dabbled in the 1960s counterculture. But, Greer had little involvement with organized feminism until 1968, when her agent suggested that she write a book about women's emancipation.

With *The Female Emission* Greer aroused what British critic Monica Morris has called "one of the most powerful of popular myths." The book, which appeared in England in 1970 and in North America six months later, was an overnight sensation. In her impassioned analysis, Greer argued that a patriarchal culture had muzzled women by perverting their energies into ineffectual femininity. She argued that women might break through the crippling stereotype by casting off the shackles of marriage, family and sexual repression. Her message caught the afterthought, radical spirit of the times and it became a rallying message for many women of her generation.

Greer herself quickly became a feminist heroine, joining a stellar lineup that included Steiner and Friedan. With a dazzling personal style that matched the passion of her writing, she actively sought the limelight. She spoke at university campuses across North



Friedan no longer downgrading the importance and the joys of motherhood

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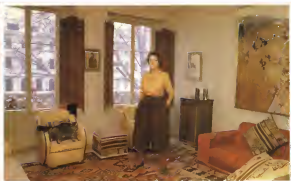
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Greer at home in London: contraceptive technology has turned Western women into goddesses who risk health and fertility

COVER

America and Europe, matched wits with Norman Mailer in a now-famous debate and finally had a tiny space to offer the media. Unlike the dark stereotype of feminists—women in overalls with bad hair and lank hair—which she frequently lampooned, Greer, with her strongly chiselled beauty and Aristocratic proportions, looked like a glittering advertisement for emancipated womanhood. And after the chaste animalia inventor of radical leader Ti-Grace Atkinson and feminist writer Kate Millett, she appeared to men as well as women—a feminist who wore leather boots, flouted her femininity, posed in the nude for the pornographic magazine *Snob*, and actually claimed that she was having fun. As *Newsworld* proclaimed in 1973, "Finally an any 'real' lady, Germaine Greer is that rarity among feminist propagandists, a woman with a sense of humor who is proud of her own sex appeal."

But behind the bravado was a woman who identified in *Newsworld* in a quieter moment. "The Female Eunuch, dear me!" As she exhorted others to do, she herself explored the path to liberation with the passionate curiosity of an adventurer in the unknown. Yet the history of that odyssey, well-known to the public through Greer's pourings into the media, is a troubled one. In 1965 she married Paul de Pua, an unemployed bricklayer when she met, in a job and who later posed as Britain's first nude

male peep. The marriage lasted three weeks, and they divorced in 1973. Over the course of a long string of short-lived affairs she had three abortions. Then in the late 1970s, when she decided she wanted a child, she found that she could not conceive. She underwent a five-hour operation in hopes of becoming fertile, but it was unsuccessful. The experience left her "off sex." As she told one of London's tabloid newspapers in 1988, "I have a bed as big as a full park, but nothing ever happens there."

Consequences: Still, Greer draws a few distinctions between the revolutionary unleashing of sexual energy which she envisioned and the decadent culture of the 1980s. Greer condemns a society that blames out its constant misuse of self-gratification and supports a professional cadre of sex therapists who have rendered the experience of orgasm dull and banal. She claims that contraceptive technology, instead of liberating women, has turned them into goddesses who risk their health and fertility for instant sex. Taking the pill, says Greer, is "like taking a sanderling to crash a frog," and the contraceptive device turns the womb into a "poisonous abortion." She proposes a return to less risky, naturalistic methods of birth control, such as coitus interruptus and abstinence. "People are saying I am against sex," Greer said. "I am not. The principal reason I defend doing less of it is because I think it makes it better." According to Greer, a teenager with a packet of pills in her purse and a copy of

The Joy of Sex on her bookshelf is a girl-child creature compared with the young woman growing up in the repressive era of the 1950s. "When I was a pale-faced, badly dressed 19-year-old, I was never given a moment's peace," she said recently. "I really believed the sun shone out of my vagina. I am sure kids these days are not having that much freedom."

Greer's attitude revolutionaries have returned to haunt her with the publication of *Sex and Destiny*. Many critics have interpreted her attack on the decadence of Western society as a reflection of her own self-loathing. But Greer rejects any suggestion that she is disillusioned about her past. "I do not want people to think I am a woman about it," she declared. "I had a great time." But she is even more appalled at the fact that many people now consider her to be the godmother of a permissive society. "People seem to think I am Hugh Hefner, and that the reason people started having sex is because I told them to," she said. "All I ever said is that it is not preposterous to have several lovers at once." Even sympathetic observers find that washing of hands somewhat dangerous. Said Linda Harvi, Toronto Star columnist and a personal friend of Greer's: "She and sex, your sexuality, explore it, enjoy it. Being liberated did mean saying yes."

Greer's current views on sexual liberation are steeped in old-fashioned conservatism. Sex should not be a sexual experience, she adds—the "corruption of

The long, hard march for liberation

The history of the women's movement in North America is an epic in two chapters. More than a century ago the first generation of feminists laid the groundwork for women's rights activism. In the United States they were defeated; abolitionists who quickly realized that women had almost as few legal rights as the slaves they wanted to free. In Canada they were suffragists and prohibitionists who envisioned a better society that did not discriminate half its members. For 70 years women on both sides of the border fought for equality with men. But the movement expended most of its energies on one issue—the right to vote, which women won in Canada in 1968 and in the United States in 1920. Then, in the widespread belief that the larger battle was won, the feminist cause collapsed. It was left to the granddaughters of the founders to investigate the nature of femininity itself decades later.

Insight: The second wave of feminist activity arose in the mid-1960s. Riding its crest was a new generation of well-educated, middle-class women who rejected the belief that having the right to vote had radically altered the lives of North American women. The new feminists raised fundamental questions about Western society's most basic psychological, cultural and biological assumptions. In *The Female Mystique* US feminist Betty Friedan roused women by depicting them as prisoners of their traditional roles as wives, mothers and housekeepers—and still economically dependent on men.

Friedan dismissed Freud's advice that anxiety denotes destiny, and she rejected all with such terms as "sex identity as destiny." And identity, she stressed, is not an immutable accident of birth.

"Women can affect society as well as be affected by it," she wrote, "have power, have the power to choose." Friedan paved the path for a new group of women looking for more power in a society that they believed was controlled by men. She inspired a generation of accomplished feminist writers. Their books eventually politicized every aspect of women's lives. One of the best-seller lists reflected the breadth of their audience and the extent of their interests. In August 1980, *Ms.*,



Goddess: women no longer believed that anatomy had to determine destiny

Women and Rape: Susan Brownmiller examined sexual violence against women. Germaine Greer's *The Female Mystique* was a bewily critique of male supremacy, and Kate Millett's *Sexual Politics* attacked patriarchal society.

In the United States, Gloria Steinem and the feminist magazine *Ms.* tapped the growing sentiment with politically oriented articles on women. In Canada, where North American represented a challenge, one of the country's largest-circulation magazines, into a crusading women's journal about overnight. The most radical feminists argued for nothing less than an end to the traditional family and an outright rejection of society's most sacred institutions: marriage, motherhood and religion.

But the movement's solidarity founded on the rocks of harsh economic realities. Despite a generation's campaign for equal pay, at the end of the 1970s women working full time in North America earned an average of 68 cents for

every dollar paid to men. The demand for equal job opportunities also proved largely unsuccessful.

Realities: Despite social issues that the movement is well. Many women questioned whether an essentially middle-class movement could serve the needs of poor and minority women. And radical feminist attacks on the family and support for sexual liberation and abortion outraged many women who sympathized with the movement's economic goals but could not accept its broader demands. But an obituary may be premature. The movement, Friedan now says, is not over but has arrived at "the second stage"—the title of her most recent book. That stage will consolidate hard-won gains and formulate new goals based on the lessons of the past two decades, she said. In Canada in 1980 women won a constitutional guarantee of equality in the new Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

For Friedan, sex hard-won lesson is that "it is not easy to live with—or without—men and children on the basis of the [earlier] feminist agenda." Whether she and other moderate feminists can persuade the splintered movement to agree on that proposition may well determine whether or not "feminism" as a coherent ideology has a future. —ANN TULLA (1980) in Toronto.

Millett: attacking patriarchy



naired penises and the deposition of venereal fluid, like squirting rain into a deadman." For that segment, Britton's *Private Eye* magazine has nicknamed her "Dr. Doughnut Greer." Still, Greer disagrees. "I never knew him," she says, "but she has had an ideal sexual relationship for 10 years with a married man who lives near her farmhouse in Tuscany, Italy." She said recently, "If he were to walk in here right now, everyone would look around to see what the sensation was, and it would simply be her looking at him and him looking at me."

Sophisticated: Greer spends most of the year immersed in her London apartment, surrounded in smoking rooms of rose and beige with rich beige carpet. Sitting in a fashionable London restaurant sipping champagne and wearing her favorite designer dress, she holds court with numerous passers-by who know her. In appearance, Greer is an urban sophisticate, but she professes disdain for the "funky magazine world" (in which she lives three or four times a year she escapes to the Tuscan hills, where she cooks, gardens and converses with a fluent Italian dialect. Her admiration for the proud local peasants, whose lives revolve around the extended family, is boundless. "Their way of life strikes me as so much more solid than ours," she said. "You can cut into it, and it goes down a very long way."

In Italy, Greer first matched the outline of the contrast between living and dying cultures that became the theme of *Sex and Death*. Her epic study grew in depth and detail as she traveled through India, the Far East and other parts of the undeveloped world through the 1970s. She also read hundreds of medical, anthropological and historical reports. Many noted Western intellectuals have made voyages of discovery to primitive societies, but Greer is one of the few to contrast the attitudes toward human fertility in developed and undeveloped societies. In the West she was agitated by what she considered to be the degraded status of mothers, the isolation of the nuclear family and the interference of neo-classical societies to children. The result, she said, a declining birth rate. "If mothering is not positively reinforcing," she warned, "women will cease to do it." By contrast, the practice of motherhood and the human roles of children and old people within the extended families of traditional cultures struck her as a blueprint for survival.

What disturbs Greer most is not the demise of Western culture but the spread of what she interprets as its sterile values into the Third World. In her view, Western attempts to impose population control on less developed

countries have been destructive. In Europe she cites the use of unorthodox AIDS and coercive birth-control programs in the Third World as evidence that population control programs, far from being benign, have been characterized by arrogance, bigotry and inhumanity. Greer says that even at its most well-meaning, Western-style family planning often blindly propagates notions about healthy recreational sex and the undesirability of children that have perverted Western culture. Added Greer: "Given the kind of sexual and



Paul de Foa: a three-week marriage.

sexual mores we are in, who are we to dictate to others?" Many critics have applauded Greer for raising her influential voice in support of women in the Third World. British sociologist and childbirth educator Sheila Kitzinger, for one, declared, "She has made us feel revived and concerned and perhaps angry."

Greer's fervent championing of veiled women and brown-skinned peasants is at times sentimental, but, as Kitzinger pointed out, "Germane things was a romantic." In many respects the music to the extended family in *Sex and Death* reflects her own unfulfilled longing. She romanticizes cut from her own family, and her father's death last year at 70 left her feeling deeply bereft.

Having long ago repeated marriage and the nuclear family as boring and oppressive, she has never found so alternative structure to take their place. In *The Female Eunuch* she fantasized about finding a farmhouse in Italy where she and her friends would raise their children in a nonpossessive, communal fashion with occasional drop-in visits from fathers and friends. But Greer is now less idealistic following her own failed attempt during the 1970s to create what she now calls a "productive economy of liberally educating men and women" in the five-story house she owned in London. At one point, Greer invited a single friend and her baby to live in her house and ended up supporting them for five years. Although she loved the baby, she eventually reversed the financial burden. "It always felt like a rip-off," she recalled. Now, she relies for companionship on a small number of loyal friends. And longtime friend Alister Stewart, "She appears to be very aggressive and all-holds-barred, but underneath there is a vulnerable, childlike quality, a need to be nurtured."

Creativity: During the next few weeks Greer will be on the advance again with her philosophical treat for *Sex and Death*. But with her epic project concluded, she is already plotting different articles for her prodigious energy. Having pondered the fate of the earth, she plans a personal quest, to write a book about her father, to be called *Daddy, We Hardly Knew Ye*, and to retreat into the esoteric pleasures of studying poetry written by women. In *The Goddess Muse* (1976) she explored feminine artistic creativity. She also is devising her scholarly essays on women's literature. And, although her three-year involvement with the Center for the Study of Woman's Literature, which she founded at the University of Tulsa in 1976, ended in bitterness over funding, Greer now plans to transplant part of the project to London. Three former students who have been working with her on an anthology of 17th-century women's poetry for Virago Press will live in the apartment she owns across the hall from her own flat. The plan, she admits, is to create a sense of community—"only this time it will be modelled as the school."

Older, more pensive but no less radical, Germane Greer radiates a glow of maternal warmth as she talks about the "New girls" under her guidance. In setting up a community of scholarship—the refuge of her youth—she seems to be adopting the role of a Mother Superior of her own creation. After the long and troubled march through the battlefield of the sexual revolution, it seems to be a fitting place of rest.

With Alan Parkinson in Toronto

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Shell's painful move west



Daniel, a boost for Calgary, but the extent of benefits remains unclear

By Ian Austin

The impact of the three-year slump in the oil and gas industry is readily apparent in Calgary. The empty windows of new but vacant office space are a highly visible reminder of the hard times affecting the central business town. But last week Calgary received a psychological boost when Shell Canada Ltd., the parent financial partner last year of the multinational oil companies in Canada, announced a drastic cost-cutting plan that will involve moving its head office from Toronto—the location for 64 years—to Calgary by this summer.

The decision brought cheer to the hearts of local politicians in Calgary. But the full extent of the benefits of the move to Calgary remains unclear. The reason it is not yet known just how many members of the 370-strong Toronto headquarters staff will move to the silver-leafed Shell Centre on the edge of downtown Calgary. Indeed, the move is part of a major corporate reorganization which, among other things, will substantially cut the company's nationwide payroll of 8,000 through layoffs and early retirements for an undetermined number of employees.

Shell president C. William Daniel was clearly embarrassed last week as he

faced a crowded news conference to explain the move and review Shell's future. While all major oil firms around the world face stagnant markets, Shell Canada has been hurt more than most. For the past three years the company's profits from its investments have fallen sharply. Indeed, Shell Canada, which is ultimately controlled by London-based "Shell" Transport and Trading Co. PLC and the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands, wound up 1982 with a 25-per-cent drop in profits to \$102 million. The result, acknowledged Daniel, "were disappointing low."

While Shell's balance sheet is nothing to boast about, industry analysts do not blame Daniel and Shell's management for the situation. Rather, the dwindling profits are the result of a downturn in two of Shell's dominant markets—gasoline and natural gas. Although Shell is the number 1 marketer of oil products in Ontario, declining prices were hampered that market into a headache for the com-

pany. Industry analysts estimate that when gasoline is sold at service stations for 38 cents a litre, as it currently is in parts of Ontario, oil companies and gasoline retailers lose a total of 10 cents for every litre pumped. Shell has made efforts to reverse its retreating problems by cutting back on gas stations.

As far as natural gas, Shell is the major producer among the large energy firms and it still faces the challenge of competing for foreign sales. All Canadian gas producers have suffered in the past several years as exports to their major market, the United States, dried up because of the recession and high export prices imposed by Ottawa. Although Ottawa recently lowered the export price and U.S. industrial users are more buoyant, Henry Cohen, an analyst with Wood Gundy in Toronto, warns that a market recovery may be as far as three years away.

In the meantime it is uncertain what the move to Calgary will do in the short term for Shell's profits. While the company will encounter major moving costs this summer to relocate workers, it will undoubtedly see a decline in the 725 round-trip flights its employees made from Toronto to Calgary last year and the 1,800 hotel nights they billed to the company in Alberta.

Despite Shell's assurances that laid-off employees will be treated "humanely," the move will leave some which ones will lose their jobs will create an atmosphere of tension for most of Shell's best office staff in the coming week. However, Daniel himself will not be affected by the move. He will reach the company's mandatory retirement age of 60 next spring and, as a result, he expects to stay on with the energy firm only a few months after the western move. That will leave Daniel's personal successor and Shell's managing staff to deal with the transition he has set in motion.

Toronto office: legacy



A cautious antitrust bill

By Rhona McKay

The bill was promoted by the federal government as a much needed overhauled of Canada's antiquated laws governing business mergers and monopolies. But when Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Judy Erol first introduced a bill to amend the Combines Investigation Act last week, the question of the bill's purpose came from the group that the legislation is intended to regulate—large businesses. Chastened by its experience in 1971, when strong opposition from businessmen scuttled proposals for toughening the act, the federal government proceeded much more cautiously with the current legislation, consulting extensively with business groups over a six-week period to produce a mutually acceptable bill.

The result is a piece of legislation that, if passed, will strengthen the power of the federal government to obtain cooperation from businesses against businesses that engage in restrictive competition, but will not satisfy consumer critics and economists who want tougher legislation and more built-in safeguards to protect both small businesses and consumers.

The need to reform the rules affecting competition between businesses has become particularly apparent over the past decade. Between 1975 and 1979 the number of business mergers in Canada almost doubled, to 821 from 384. And, according to 1978 reports by the Royal Commission on Corporate Concentration, individual companies and industries in Canada retained much more market power than their U.S. counterparts—which could lead to higher prices for consumers. But, because of the lack of an existing law, Ottawa was largely unsuccessful when it attempted to obtain cooperation in 1971. The Electric Reduction Co. of Canada, which pleaded guilty in a 1970 case involving a merger, is the only company Canadian history that has been successfully prosecuted for a merger that reduced competition. Another rare win for federal investigators came last December when five major wire line pleaded guilty to conspiracy and restraint violations.

The new bill, if it passes, will assist government regulators in some key areas. For one thing, cases involving

mergers and monopolies that reduce competition will be tried in civil rather than criminal courts. The change is expected to give Ottawa a better chance of obtaining a conviction because the burden of proof required would be less rigorous. At the same time, federal and provincial Crown corporations and trusts will be subject to the same competition laws that apply to private companies.



Erol criticizes charge that the bill is still too weak

Federal prosecutors can obtain convictions on the charge of conspiracy, which remains a criminal act, by demonstrating the "intent" of two companies to lessen competition. They no longer have to provide documented proof of the effect on competition. As well, the maximum fine for anyone convicted of a conspiracy to lessen competition will be doubled, to \$2 million. Large mergers that would create an entity with assets or annual sales of more than \$300 million would have to receive prior clearance from Ottawa.

Most large-business groups were gen-

erally pleased with the outcome of the consultations with the government on the issue. John Thomas d'Aquino, president of the Business Council on National Issues, one of the groups consulted, "The bill has turned out to be a model of how the business-government relationship should work. The new bill will definitely strengthen and clarify the law."

But, while business groups applauded Ottawa for finally producing a bill acceptable to them, economists, consumer groups and some opposition politicians were critical of what they said was an antiquated bill that catered to the interests of big business at the expense of Canadian consumers and small businesses. Indeed, the bill—which at 49 pages is one-half the size of earlier proposals made over the past decade—does not contain provisions to deal with export agreements that lessen competition in Canada or to allow class action suits by consumers. David Richard Schwartz, a professor of economics at Queen's University, "Considering that the present laws are so weak, it is hard not to see the new bill as an improvement. But essentially it is not a strong piece of legislation." The Consumers' Association of Canada gave the bill "cautious approval" but expressed "serious reservations" about it. In particular, the CAC noted that under the new legislation, whereas civil courts could approve contested mergers if competition showed obvious gains for the economy as a whole, there is no requirement that such companies must demonstrate how such promises are actually to be passed on to the consumer. Chris Boyer, Conservative critic for consumer and corporate affairs, expressed similar concerns. Said Boyer, "There have to be guarantees that this is going to be a very substantial law."

But critics of the bill may get another chance to fight for stronger legislation. It is unlikely, because of the onset of business recessions before the House, that the new legislation will be passed by Parliament before the summer recess. And if a federal election is then called by the new leader of the Liberal party, the future of the bill will be shrouded in even greater uncertainty. That result would not surprise Schwartz, who declared "As a people, Canadians have never been drawn to the ideals of competition. The country's psyche is such that we will probably never have a strong antitrust policy."

With Marilyn Reid in Ottawa.



Journal newsmen: suspect information, speculative investors and the SEC

The Journal's dirty linen

The recent *Wall Street Journal* stated its own predicament most succinctly. "As part of our business," *Wall Street's* largest newspaper editorialized last week, "we often find it necessary to explore and expose facts that embarrass others.... So we are doubly embarrassed to be caught with our own scandal...." The scandal in question centered on an unpublished admission by R. Foster Winans, formerly a writer for the *Journal's* influential "Board on the Street" stock column, that he had passed on information from non-to-be-published articles to speculative investors. In its aftermath, Winans was dismissed from the *Journal* two weeks ago—just days before he was to accept a job at another publication—and the paper carried an obnoxious article about the case on its front page.

The story depicted Winans as an unreliable financial reporter who enjoyed a warm rapport with colleagues and, despite never before repudiating the usefulness of his advice. But it also disclosed that Winans, 38, had difficulty getting by on his \$37,750 salary and was the homesick lover of a 34-year-old former news clerk at the *Journal* who allegedly made heavy financial demands on him. The fact that Winans had begun revealing information as a reporting source to investors (whether it was in exchange for money or for news tips is still unclear) owed to the *Journal's* admission only as a result of an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. government

agency that acts as a watchdog over stock market abuses.

According to the SEC subpoena, Winans had admitted revealing details of stories that could have enabled traders to reap sizable profits by speculating on stocks before the article's publication. Winans is being questioned about articles involving 38 companies. The agency is also trying to determine whether he wrote articles specifically designed to move individual stock prices. Through his lawyers, Winans denies that charge and says his material was always completely accurate.

For its part, the SEC has been intensifying efforts to curb such "insider trading" dealings. "There have been more insider trading suits in the past two years than in the rest of the agency's history," said securities lawyer Michael Klein. What is different about the Winans probe, Klein added, is that it involved a journalist whose work covering *Wall Street's* rumors and trends inherently "manufactured" events that had investor significance.

Clearly, the agency will focus now on what the articles and scripts of journalists whose reports can move markets. The sign of R. Foster Winans' past not prove unique. For its part, the *Journal* has adopted an admirably open policy of disclosing all but the most legally sensitive aspects of the investigation. As its editorial concluded, "We are, of course, thankful our first line is public. This is precisely the advice we have often recommended to others."

—LESLIE GILSON in New York

Lalonde toys with a Paris posting

The job involves a lot of travel and requires a background in economics. And for Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, the prospect of a high-profile post in Paris was a welcome distraction during a week of unwelcome reminders about rising interest rates and mounting unemployment—which reached a seasonally adjusted level of 11.4 per cent in March, the highest since April, 1982. Last week, while many of his cabinet colleagues sought the Liberal leadership, Lalonde was pondering the possibility of becoming the new secretary-general of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. For a man wondering what the future may hold beyond the Liberal convention in June, the recent reiterations, from several member states that he apply for the post could not have come at a better time. But while Lalonde appears delighted, his appointment would require the consent of each of the OECD's 24 member countries.

The diplomatic games about Lalonde's interest in the job brought a quick response. The federal government immediately called its ambassadors in the OECD capitals to begin talking readings on whether Lalonde would be acceptable as secretary-general. Said Margaret Serva, the finance minister's press secretary, "He feels it is a great honor to be considered." Lalonde's enthusiasm was not shared by his political opponents. Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney declared, "He goes with our blessing if he promises never to come back and join the opposition." Lalonde replied that there probably was not a single businessman who had caused as much unemployment as Mulroney had at Schreiberville.

As secretary-general, Lalonde would head an organization created after the Second World War to plan the reconstruction of Europe. Since then, the OECD has evolved into an economic advisory group, heavily dominated by the thinking of disciples of British economist John Maynard Keynes, who take it as an article of faith that governments can and should use fiscal and monetary resources to influence economies. Klein was less of the Netherlands, who is serving his third five-year term in the position, wants to retire in the fall. And while Lalonde may not be the only candidate, he is clearly favored. But he has to be sure. "Don't reject too soon. I have not started to pack my suitcase. I am still the minister of finance and I will remain as long as we are the government." —ARTHUR JOHNSON, *correspondent's reports*

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BUSINESS WATCH

New conquests by the Bell empire

By Peter C. Newman

More Bell has gone up. For years Bell Canada was a sleepy monopoly producing different dividends and mediocre telephone service. Now, almost without anyone noticing it, the company has become a world-wide money machine. Total 1983 revenues of the company it owns and controls amounted to an astounding \$15 billion. Its net profits are so large—\$3.3 million per working day—that Bell can hardly keep pace with its voracious acquisitions.

Instead of just being a telephone company with pretensions, Bell has become a conglomerate with class. Bell's telephone business remains the focal empire's solid foundation, but its revenues currently account for only half of the group's total. By creating Bell Canada Enterprises in the spring of 1983—and then becoming its chairman and chief executive officer—Jean de Grandpré performed the sleight of hand that eluded all his predecessors: how to move Bell's shareholders away from relying for dividends entirely on a regulated industry. "What I didn't like about the regulated situation in which we found ourselves," de Grandpré told me recently, "was that some of the income from our regulated business ventures was subsidizing the telephone operation. This was bad because it meant that people wouldn't be really paying the price they should for their service. Bell Canada now operates in its own envelope and has no outside investments." (Bell Canada Enterprises is not, as some outsiders believe, modelled on Ian Sinclair's Canadian Pacific Enterprises, which is a CP subsidiary. In Bell's case, the venture company has become the parent.)

De Grandpré's main acquisitions so far have been TransCanada Pipelines, which superficially sounds as if he were moving from one regulated industry to another. TCE, in actuality one of Canada's major energy companies, with several regional oil refineries. As well as the East-West transmission system, it holds huge blocks of oil and gas reserves in Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Italy and the North Sea as well as Western Canada and the United States. In 1983 the company drilled 488 exploratory wells.

Bell's 1983 purchase of TransCanada's controlling interest didn't even cost one year of its net income. Other operations already within the Bell Em-

pire's stable include Tele-Direct (which prints and markets telephone directories in New Jersey, Saudi Arabia and Austria), Ronalds-Pedersen (one of Canada's largest printing houses), Alphastat (an Ottawa-based laser printing operation), and Canusa (which publishes and a dozen money magazines). The most significant holding is a 62-per-cent interest in Northern Telecom Ltd., the second-largest designer and manufacturer of electronic



De Grandpré's diversity, wealth

equipment in North America. (46 plants and 27 research centres world-wide). One of Canada's most remarkable success stories, Northern Telecom is the engine that really drives the Bell empire. With deregulation on the horizon and competitors springing up all over the country, Bell's telephone service seems destined to decline precipitously. "One," says de Grandpré, "is a very big capital pool, and my staff is constantly monitoring corporate results, as well as

keeping in touch with our shareholders." This strategy emanates from the top floor of Montreal's Place Victoria, which houses 75 Bell Enterprises employees, most of them searching for lucrative corporate acquisitions. (The latest buyout is Chase-Boyt, a Rochester, New York-based printing plant that handles such top U.S. contracts as orders to print *Arcatactical Digest* and *Geometria*.)

To shepherd the new buyouts, de Grandpré last month hired Robert Richardson, executive vice-president of Bell de Port de Montreal, a talented corporate veteran who helped light de Port's successful battle against Seagram's to acquire Cancom Inc. Other Bell Canada Enterprises acquisitions have included Sanford Evans Communications (a Winnipeg-based business paper publisher), WEA, Woodstream (costs telephone poles), as well as ownership of the city magazines in Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton.

The agency to keep buying out more and more companies springs from the fact that Bell's 30,000 shareholders and 100,000 employees participate in various reinvestment and stock dividend plans which cough up about \$250 million a year waiting to be put to work. That's about as close as you can get to a personal investment machine.

De Grandpré's optimism about the future is tempered only by his passionate feelings as a French Canadian watching his city and province commit economic suicide. "The separatists have done so much damage," he sighs, "I take a long while to relish what you've destroyed. Had we been allowed to build on top of the spirit of co-operation inspired by Expo 67, we would be on top of the world today as an international financial centre. This has been destroyed in less than 10 years by creating an environment, a perception that people who are not Québécois—and I don't know what a Québécois is, except that I am not one of them according to their definitions—are not welcome. The head office will never come back, and it will take years before new ones establish their roots here."

De Grandpré still lives in Montreal (though he spends two-thirds of his working time outside the city), but has two daughters are resident in Toronto now, and his own future seems undecided. "I will stay as long as it becomes tolerable here," he says. "If it becomes intolerable, I will have no choice but to go."

"Gulf Canada still spends half its exploration dollars in the western provinces. Read why."

Keith Caldwell

Vice-President, Exploration, Gulf Canada Resources Inc.

At this moment, Canada is in a temporary state of oil self-sufficiency: our imports from foreign sources are roughly balanced by our exports from Western Canada to the U.S.A. But this self-sufficiency is tenuous, dependent on the whims of other nations.

Developing the oil in Canada's frontier areas and further development of crude sources such as the oil sands and heavy oil can eventually make us totally self-reliant - independent of foreign crude oil producers.

But a steady supply of crude from frontier sources is still a long way off - at least until the 1990s. In the meantime, Gulf Canada continues to explore for new crude sources in our traditional oil-producing areas in Western Canada. Higher oil prices have provided an incentive to look, and look again, for new fields - smaller, deeper, more elusive - and to develop new ways of recovering oil that still remains in older fields.



Keith Caldwell

Billions of barrels of oil remain undetected in the ground in the western provinces. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northern B.C., Gulf Canada estimates there could be enough oil to last Canada for a decade or more at our current rate of consumption.

The excitement aroused by undersea exploration and discoveries in Canada's frontier areas has overshadowed the importance of the western basin. While Gulf Canada has made important discoveries in the frontiers, and considers frontier oil essential for sustained Canadian oil self-sufficiency, we have continued to be an active explorer and developer in the western basin. Over the past five years, about half of our exploration budget has been spent in the western provinces. In the past year alone, we have drilled about



300 million years ago - before the Rockies were formed - much of Western Canada was covered by a vast sea with islands, rivers, deltas and coral reefs. As millions of years passed, these slowly formed on the ocean bottom, eventually becoming oil bearing rock in the area east of the present site of the Rockies. One small reef formation at Rumsay was recently discovered using today's more sophisticated exploration methods.

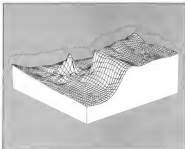
370 exploratory and development wells.

New technology and expertise find oil that was missed before.

In the past two years Gulf Canada has discovered many new deposits of oil in the western basin, the most dramatic being Rumsay - a relatively small but concentrated oil accumulation that will produce about 20 million barrels of crude.

Gulf Canada sees great oil-producing promise still in the western provinces. Working with improved technology in the familiar terrain of the western basin, our people are finding oil that was missed by less sophisticated exploration methods used in past years.

Seismic mapping has improved. And we are looking at results



Using Gulf Canada's innovative computer programs, hundreds of echo readings from seismic surveys in the Rumsay area of Alberta were converted into a 3 dimensional picture of the Devonian reef, 1,750 metres below the surface. In the computer image shown above you see the small Rumsay "pools" lying in the shadow of the previously mapped main ancient reef. Gulf Canada continues to discover new oil in the western basin, substantiating our belief that a significant amount of oil still remains to be discovered in Western Canada.

more closely. The Rumsay field, for example, originally made so little impression on seismic maps that geologists and geophysicists did not recognize its potential. Looking again, and taking new readings with improved processing techniques, they were encouraged to drill, and they discovered a rich pool of oil no more than half a mile across.

Not all finds are so dramatic, but cumulatively, many new smaller discoveries are helping to offset declining production from Western Canada fields.

Some of the new wells are found on the edges of old fields. In the past, some were too small to be economically viable. But, as prices increased, it became worthwhile to drill for "left-overs".

New oil from the western provinces can help see us through until the frontier fields come on stream. Eventually with long-term supplies assured, Canada could become a

major exporter, not just of crude oil and natural gas, but of gasoline, diesel fuels and other products manufactured in Canada.

Exploration helps create jobs - in the west and across Canada.

Direct activities related to the wells drilled by Gulf last year generated over 1,000 work-years of employment, and there are multiple spin-off benefits to thousands of other people: surveyors, road builders, service station operators, grocery stores, restaurants, TV repair men and on and on - with money rippling out to all parts of Canada. In fact, the spin-off benefits can be two to three times the direct cost of drilling and producing the well.

Recent activity in Western Canada is but a small example of what could happen if the full possibilities of the petroleum industry were realized. But to realize the full potential of resource development, we need fundamental changes.

Top priority: an orderly resource development strategy.

The National Energy Program must be reviewed. As a start, Gulf Canada recommends the following measures:

- Eliminate the discriminatory aspects of the Petroleum Incentive Payments (PIPs) and introduce an exploration incentive system that treats companies equitably.
- Eliminate the back-in provision that allows the Federal Government to claim, retroactively, 25 percent of discoveries - including Hibernia, discovered before the introduction of the National Energy Program.
- Stimulate industry activity - and thus job creation - by taking less money out of the industry. Under the current system, money that could be going toward finding and developing new petroleum energy is taxed away before we have a chance to reinvest it. We suggest that the fiscal regime be modified to give the industry a chance to make a greater contribution to Canada's economic recovery.

The message is simple: with sensible policies we can trust, and a stable investment climate we will make things happen, creating jobs and eliminating Canada's reliance on foreign oil.

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GULF CANADA LIMITED

The Globe muscles in on Vancouver

By Rosa Laver

When it began transmitting its financial details by satellite to printing plants across the country in 1980, the Toronto Globe and Mail boasted about a new era in Canadian journalism. Now the newspaper has found the chance to exploit that electronic flexibility. As the strike by 400 production workers at Vancouver's two facilities entered its second week, some-starved Vancouver readers found

it lost \$15 million, while The Sun showed an \$18-million profit. The papers' Toronto-based owner, Southern Inc., which owns 12 other papers across the country, is holding firm in the current dispute, offering a three-year contract with no wage increase in the first year, 3.5 per cent in the second and 5.0 per cent in the third. For their part, the five production unions involved in the strike want a two-year contract with wage increases of 7.6 and eight per cent. But the strikers portrayed their action

as a satellite to a receiving dish at a Vancouver printing plant which produces the Globe's B.C. edition.

Still, Globe spokesman admitted that the strike here, B.C. supplement, was not making money. Although advertising orders for the "B.C. News" section increased daily, by week's end revenues totalled only about two-thirds of the \$14,000 cost to produce the daily section. Said Evans, "Everyone is proceeding on the basis that it is a temporary service which will end as soon as the local papers resume publishing."

While the Globe's owner, Thomson Newspapers Ltd., was trying to take advantage of a strike in the Southern group, the Thomson chain had other labor troubles of its own. Workers at its Victoria daily, the Times-Colourist, threatened to walk off the job, and a labor dispute has shut its Sudbury daily, the Sudbury Star, since Feb. 21. But in Vancouver the Globe's marketing push was a welcome source of income for editorial staff of The Sun and Province. Their union, The Newspaper Guild, representing 306 of Pacific Press's 1,280 employees, broke with the other unions in calling for more radiation sessions instead of the strike, but it is respecting the production union's decision. With that paper out of commission, every morning about 15 reporters, editors and photographers from Pacific Press tried for assignments from the Globe, earning \$120 a day when work was available. Said Mullen, narrowing the paper's search for bureaus in a downtown office tower. "It is a bit like a migrant labor pool. They come here every morning to sit around and beg for crumbs." But Southern president Gordon Packer said he understood why Pacific Press employees were working for the competition. "There are no hard feelings," he said. "They have a right to earn a living."

No matter how long the strike lasted, Globe management expects the strike to do with the overall fight between the unions and Victoria. We are part of the labor force, and it is time we did our share."

When the walkout began on March 26, Globe management seized on the opportunity to increase the paper's market share. By the next morning Vancouver correspondent Ian Milgrew had assembled a team of half a dozen freelance reporters—later supplemented by out-of-work employees from the two local papers—to gather local stories, which they transmitted to Toronto for editing. The finished product returned



Synths beaming a daily to news-starved readers during Vancouver's strike.

four pages of local coverage in the Globe, along with the paper's usual satellite-fed range of national, foreign and business news. Said Globe vice-president Doug Evans: "What we are witnessing is the remarkable flexibility of modern technology." The Globe's circulation gains were equally impressive within a week as Vancouver premiums soared to 60,000 from 30,000 and the newspaper still held its readership.

The Globe's success resulted from the misadventures of Pacific Press Ltd., publisher of Vancouver's morning tabloid, The Province (circulation 120,000), and the afternoon Vancouver Sun (circulation 252,000). The Province never really recovered from an eight-month strike at Pacific Press in 1978-79, and last year



NASA drawing of Canadian holding Solar Max; Airbus' supersonic engine failure

SPACE

The cost of the shuttle

By William Loveth

After a perfect launch the five-man crew of the space shuttle Challenger sat idle for four flights by Challenger and six by its sister ship Columbia, authorities have discovered that high-pressure pumps in the engines have to be replaced after roughly six missions. Said Loveth: "It makes the engines more expensive than we anticipated."

Loveth told Maclean's that NASA did not have precise figures for the engine costs involved, but some observers calculated that they could reach as much as \$1 billion by 1990—enough to justify ordering a redesign of the engines. NASA puts the current cost of each flight at roughly \$50 million, but the fitting of new engines would add hundreds of thousands of dollars to that amount.

The problem is a potentially serious setback for NASA because its budget is already over-stretched by the shuttle

program. It is still too early to be certain, but the extra costs involved could result in program cutbacks or flight cancellations. So far, there is no indication that the problem will affect Canada's maiden flight of the shuttle Discovery, in which naval commander Marc Garneau is scheduled to become the first Canadian to fly in space. For its part, NASA is already looking for new sources of financing. Says administrator James M. Beggs: toward Europe, Japan and Canada last month in search of an investment of \$5 billion for the proposed space station which the shuttle would service. NASA expects Canada to sign a substantial "partnership agreement" next year.

Last week the current 10-day mission began favorably when Challenger blasted off from the Kennedy Space Center in Florida. The crew's tasks included launching a two-size laboratory, which contains 37 scientific experiments. It will stay in space for 10½ months, after which scientists will analyze the effects of zero gravity and extreme heat and cold on its contents. One of the experiments, which professors Rod Thompson and John Hanson of the University of Toronto's Institute for Aerospace Studies designed, will test the durability of fibre-based materials which designers are already using in some shuttle parts.

But the most spectacular performance on the 11th shuttle flight was scheduled for early this week when newsman Stephen Gossage (Sun, 26) was to strap himself into a seat and backpack to fly unaided 300 m from Challenger to a crippled \$300-million satellite called Solar Max. The \$100-million investment blew three critical fuses in 1980 and has been spinning out of control ever since. Gossage's backup, steady the satellite as Challenger could approach to within 15 m. The shuttle's Canadian-built remote manipulator arm, the Canadarm, would then pull it into the cargo bay for repairs.

The five astronauts were not alone in space. A Soviet spacecraft carrying two cosmonauts and an Indian air force squadron leader descended with a Soviet cosmonaut, Svyatoslav Savitskiy, which already housed a crew of three. The Indian, Rakesh Sharma, was trying a novel experiment: to perform a 10-day flight space odyssey with yoga exercises. But at NASA headquarters in Houston, officials knew that it would take more than calmness to resolve the new engine dilemma.





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HONDA

Today's answer.

Nelles takes the stand



A fearful Nelles: a desire to discredit her may have been a motive for murder

By Patricia Hinchey

When nurse Rosal Nelles began testifying last week about a rash of baby deaths at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children more than three years ago, she faced an intimidating audience. In addition to an array of journalists and camera crews, there were about 60 spectators crowded into the Toronto hearing room, some of whom had lined up two hours before the hearing began. There were tears in Nelles's appearance before the nine-month-old judicial inquiry, headed by Mr. Justice Samuel Grange, was not surprising. It was her first public testimony about 28 suspicious deaths in the hospital's two neonatal wards between June, 1980, and March, 1981. The police 27-year-old with a childlike voice, who was charged with murdering four of the babies and discharged for lack of evidence at a preliminary hearing about two years ago, was direct and assured during most of her testimony. But by the end of the week Nelles, who is now working in the hospital's dialysis unit, had said little to damp the negative surrounding the name of the baby deaths, providing only a possible motive (a fear for someone else: the desire to discredit her).

During four days of questioning Nelles described her knowledge of 28 baby deaths that a study by Atlanta's Centers for Disease Control had deemed to be the most suspicious. Early in the week she addressed the previous charges against her and denied ever mistakenly or intentionally administering overdoses of digoxin, the heart drug believed to have caused at least some of the deaths. And under aggressive cross-examination by police lawyer Barry Percival—which brought Nelles to tears as she recalled the night of one baby's death—she stated repeatedly that she had never suspected any foul play during the time in which the deaths occurred, despite the fact that other nurses, according to their testimony in court weeks, had become suspicious.

However, Nelles testified that, since her arrest on March 25, 1981, it had occurred to her that someone may have murdered the babies. She agreed with Paul Lereb, lawyer for the prosecution, that she has recently considered the possibility that there was "some intervention" in the death of Kevin Pascual, who was in her care on March 12, 1981. Nelles also answered affirmatively when Doug Hart, lawyer for the Ontario ministry of the attorney general, asked her, "Did you think that

someone may have been trying to discredit you and your abilities by virtue of the number of children whose deaths touched you directly?"

Last week's testimony reinforced Nelles's image as a dedicated nurse—a picture that also emerged in earlier testimony by her nursing colleagues. As Nelles's mother, Barbara, and her fiancé, James Pines, looked on from the public gallery, Nelles's lawyer, John Sopinka, read from a psychiatric report that Dr. Stanley Gruben, psychiatrist-in-chief at Toronto's Mount Sinai Hospital, had prepared for her preliminary hearing, in which he noted that Nelles is in "the upper small group of the population which is made up of dedicated, caring and responsible people." But Nelles also confirmed that she had a strained relationship with the leader of her nursing team, Phyllis Trayner, attributing the friction to Trayner's controlling style of leadership. And Nelles, who was on duty for 21 of the most suspicious baby deaths, said that because of the passage of time she could remember little or nothing about those babies, even though 21 of the 28 were in her charge. Nelles also had to deal last week with nursing supervisor Lynn Johnstone's testimony that Nelles had said "six out of seven isn't half" after six babies died during seven nights that her team was on duty in March, 1981. Nelles testified that she was not expressing enthusiasm but rather her distress over the number of deaths. As for her colleague's observation that Nelles showed little or no distress when babies died, she replied, "I didn't think I would be able to function on the ward if I let myself cry."

Meanwhile, Nelles's testimony will likely provoke greater interest in nurse Phyllis Trayner's appearance before the Grange inquiry this week. Nelles told the hearing that Trayner, who was on duty for all of the 28 most suspicious deaths, was upset when doctors ordered postmortem blood tests for baby Jessica Cook and an examination of disposable intravenous equipment. Nelles agreed that she was "shocked" to learn that fellow nurse Bertha Bell saw Trayner reject an antidote drug into the bathroom (a poisonous feeder bottle) of Alison Miller about three hours before the baby, who was in Nelles's charge, died.

As Nelles's first four days of testimony ended, the Ontario Court of Appeal still had not ruled on an appeal against a dismissal of a court ruling that would let Grange name people he concludes administered digoxin overdoses to the babies. But with Nelles scheduled to complete her testimony early this week and Trayner expected to take the stand afterward, there is still no certainty that the inquiry will solve the puzzle of the deaths. ☐

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A disputed killing in New Jersey



Curtis and Frazer: a Canadian caught in a web of bloody shootings has led concerned Canadians to fight for his cause

In appearance, at least, Bruce Curtis, a shy and lonely 30-year-old from Melbourne, N.S., does not fit the role. But in March, 1985, a jury in the state of New Jersey convicted him of aggravated manslaughter in the death of a New Jersey woman, Rosemary Podgus, and he is now serving a 30-year sentence. Curtis claimed that the shooting was accidental, and his claim has led concerned Canadian citizens and politicians to take a sharp interest in his case. His supporters maintain that Curtis's opening appeal, which is expected to take place in the next few months, will show that the sentence was too severe and that the judge did not instruct the jury properly. Citizens from Halifax to Vancouver have signed letter-writing campaigns at politicians in both countries. And External Affairs Minister Allan Rock has pledged to send a legally trained observer to the appeal.

Curtis was a studious high school graduate who hoped to become an astronaut; when the killing occurred, he was visiting a school friend, Scott Frazer, at his home in Loch Arboath, N.J., a small town of 300 residents, about 90 km southeast of Newark, during the summer of 1982 when the killing took place. Testimony at Curtis's trial re-

vealed that on the night of July 4, 1982, after Frazer's stepfather, Alfred Podgus, a violent man who frequently beat his wife, had threatened to beat him again, Frazer suggested to his house guest that they arm themselves with breakable rifles stored in Podgus's four-wheel-drive vehicle. They slept downstairs in the living room, leaving that Podgus might attack them. On the morning of July 5, Frazer, with a rifle in hand, went upstairs to take a shower and in so exchange of gunfire he shot and killed Podgus. He claimed later that he acted in self-defence after Podgus fired first. Downstairs, Curtis picked up a rifle, and it discharged, killing Frazer's mother, Rosemary.

Curtis's lawyer, Michael Schotland, argued at the trial that the shooting of Rosemary Podgus was an accident that happened when Curtis was running out of the house. The lawyer also claimed that the two men panicked and instead of calling the police they began to drink the wine, wiping blood off the walls and turning over the bloodstained mattress that Podgus was lying on when he was slain. Then they loaded the bodies into a van and drove to Pennsylvania, where they dumped them into a ravine.

Six days after the shooting Frazer and Curtis were arrested in Richmond, Tex., a suburb of Dallas.

At his trial, Frazer pleaded guilty to murder and, instead of life imprisonment, received the minimum 10-year sentence in return for testifying against Curtis. New Jersey Superior Court Judge John Aronson, whose consistently severe sentences had earned him the nickname "Never come home again Aronson" and who had heard Frazer's case, tried Curtis. Aronson gave Curtis the maximum sentence of 30 years—the same punishment as Frazer, even though the jury acquitted Curtis of murder, bringing in the manslaughter verdict instead. Both men will be eligible for parole in 10 years.

In announcing his intention to appeal the judgment, lawyer Schotland claimed that the court seriously erred in permitting the prosecutor to present contradictory evidence. Schotland will also pursue the fact that Curtis's 30-year-old rifle had fired accidentally. It is one of the trial's most dramatic moments, Curtis's weapon discharged unexpectedly while a ballistics expert was demonstrating the gun's safety. Curtis, whose life had revolved around science and computers at school, was not famil-

iar with guns, his lawyer said. Schotland admitted that the Nova Scotia could be found negligent for carrying the weapon in the house. But he contended that in New Jersey negligence does not lead to a manslaughter or murder conviction, a legal point that the judge denied not to explain to the jury despite the lawyer's repeated requests that he do so. The judge said that he would explain the point only if the members of the jury requested it. They did not. Charged Schotland, "We deprived the jury of the right to argue for an acquittal."

During the nine-day trial, prosecutor Paul Chaiet depicted Curtis as the evil mastermind behind two premeditated killings. In Frazer's prosecuting report the prosecutor described Curtis as "the more evil" of the two. And James Newman, chief of the Allenhurst police force, with jurisdiction for Loch Arboath, said in the same report that Curtis engineered the "brilliant killing." At a special hearing held without the jury present, Aronson ruled that Chaiet could not introduce entries from Curtis's diary, dated that the prosecutor said would exonerate the jury that the Canadian was sinister and cunning. But New Jersey newspapers quoted from the diary in stories that featured sensational headlines such as "Diary tells of accused slayer thinking of killing parents." The unsanctioned jury was free to read the reports.

But no date has been set for the appeal. The outcome could be a reduced sentence, a new trial or a dismissal of the appeal. Whatever the result, the appeal will add to the \$88,000 that Curtis's parents have already paid in legal bills. For now, Curtis is a teaching assistant at the youth detention centre in Henderson, N.J. At the same time, letter-writing campaigns in Vancouver, Ottawa and Halifax are flooding provincial and federal politicians with letters asking them to intervene on Curtis's behalf. "I have never met Bruce," said Schotland, B.C. letter writer Sally Macgregor, "and I have never compensated for anything before I just had this terrible urge to do something." Curtis's father, a former air force captain, and his mother have written to their member of parliament, South West Nova Liberal Online Campbell, claiming that "Bruce is the victim of a perverted system of justice." MacEachron said the family that the Canadian government must intervene in a foreign trial.

Still, the persistent efforts of the Curtis family to focus attention on the plight of their son has clearly succeeded in raising new questions about the effectiveness of appeals on that grim New Jersey morning.

—MICHAEL CLARKE in Halifax

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Quebec Nordiques' Aaron Stelly; Chelton and Muller; Leanne (below) a soulful voice and fondness for men's suits



The Quebec Nordiques' three Stanley brothers, Peter, Aaron and Mark, were losing back championships last week even before their team had won its first test, playoff game this season. The Russian Peter and Aaron, who defected from Czechoslovakia in 1989, became Canadian citizens in a ceremony in Quebec City (oldest brother Marian defected the following year). Peter's new Canadian passport states that he, the next-to-fourth-highest scorer this season, will probably win a place on Team Canada for next September's Canada Cup. That season he will face former Czechoslovakian teammates when playing against the Czech national team. Promoted Stanley: "I would certainly play to win." But he and his brothers would prefer to cross sticks with the Soviets. Said Stanley: "Lots of people consider them the best. We want to show them they are not."

With her soulful singing voice, flaming-orange hair and man's suits, Anne Leanne has become the devious female counterpart to daily *Baywatch*. As in the case of the androgynous moneymen from Culture Club, Leanne's looks sell her as much as her singing with Barryman, Britain's most dynamic pop duo. The 29-year-old former student of London's Royal Academy of Music and her partner, Dave Stewart, 21, are best known for the mysterious hit *Sweet Dreams (Are Made of This)* and the current Top 10 single *Don't Give the Man Again*. Their four-year romance ended,

and last week Leanne announced that she had married another man last month. But she would not reveal his name, saying only that it is "a very special person who has provided me with a great deal of support and stability." As for Stewart, she said, "It has been painful and it has been great, but there is still a definite bond between us."

The sound of CBC heads patting CBC heads mingled with the occasional burst of genuine enthusiasm at last week's ACTRA broadcasting awards in Toronto at which the network won 15 of the 22 Netties on hand. The audience

Linda GIBBS, Gabriel Arcand and Ken with Webb all won Netties for the big winner, the CBC-TV mini-series *Empire*. For although it was ignored in the best program category, *Wayne Crawford*, escaped in shiny silver, won for best performer in a continuing role as Terry Lowe in the CBC series *Romeo*. Peter and fondly thanked her "bonds as home eating poem." And the unofficial word for Wildest: The next to *The Journal's* Peter Kent. He had memorized his black tie with a silver iron and had borrowed a red velvet bow from the poster that decorates his daughter's zipper bag. Said Kent: "It is not my color, really, so I am returning it to the museum."

Marjaret Trudeau's marriage to Pierre Trudeau, which ended quietly in divorce when the Supreme Court of Ontario issued a decree absolute last week, after seemed like perfect material for a soap opera. Now Trudeau, 38, who has been separated from the 64-year-old Prime Minister since 1977, has found yet another role—in the hit daytime soap *Search for Tomorrow*. Unlike her current job as host on the Ottawa city talk show

Marjaret, her two-minute appearance in the half-hour *Search* segment as a customer in a hair salon is ironic. While she was in New York last month to interview *Search* stars Mary Stuart and Peter Onorati, they suggested she be in the program. As it happens, Trudeau is a sometime soap fan and admitted, "When I am sick, this is nothing better than to curl up and turn them on." —EDITED BY JACKIE CAGAN



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Romance from Montreal

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
SCHENKRAZAR
CAPECEDRO ESPAGNOL
Conducted by Claudio Abbado
(London/PolyGram)

The exuberant progress and commercial success of the Montreal Symphony

Orchestra seem unstoppable. Its most recent sampling of the late romantic repertoire should confirm its new-found role as Canada's most internationally acclaimed orchestra. It is natural that the MSO has been drawn to Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's *Scheherazade*, a free-flowing, melodious and lux-

uriant evocation of the Tales from the Arabian Nights. The more swooning and colorful the piece, the happier the Montreal players are. Conductor Claudio Abbado gives the first movement, *The Sea and Sinbad's Ship*, a splendid sense of largesse, and through the following three movements the orchestral playing becomes more joyous and expansive. There is a bonus, too, as the exultant playing continues in a lively performance of the spirited *Capriccio Espagnol*.

BOLLING SUITE FOR CELLO & JAZZ PIANO TRIO
Claude Bolling (piano)
Yo-Yo Ma (cello)
(RCA)

After recording numerous jazz and classical suites, French pianist Claude Bolling is in danger of exhausting his audience through overfamiliarity. But his most recent record, a collaboration with French cellist Yo-Yo Ma, is so deliciously fresh Ma's converted, heart-on-sleeve passion sometimes spoils the purity of his classical interpretations, but it is absolutely appropriate on the suite for *Cello & Jazz Piano Two*. Bolling's incisively rhythmic piano playing and quacklike switches of mood set an attractive background for the soulful creaking and athletic sprits of Ma's cello. Both players dance through a series of carefully composed pieces with the spontaneity of a jazz session, and overall the entertainment value is high.

RACHMANINOFF PIANO CONCERTO NO. 1, REQUIRY ON A THEME OF PAGANINI
Claudio Abbado (piano)
conducted by Claudio Abbado
(CBS Masterworks)

Rachmaninoff's Second Piano Concerto and *Requiem on a Theme of Paganini* are masterfully reworked. But Claudio Abbado's debut recording captures the listener through its refreshing and sensitive treatment of both works. The subtlety, vigor and nimble fingers of the 33-year-old Filipino pianist enabled her to win the prestigious Gold Medal Award of the Leventritt Foundation in 1981. Now she explores Rachmaninoff with a fleet deftness and a fastidious delicacy which is not in the least effete. In some passages she lacks the aggressiveness that Rachmaninoff demands, but that only adds a welcome touch of vulnerability not often found in more swaggering macho soloists. What clinches the success of the record is the sumptuous playing of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under Claudio Abbado, it is lush and haunting in the Concerto and brisk, haunting and dramatic in the *Requiem*.

—JOHN PEARCE

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Images of a young art

In the early 1840s William Henry Fox Talbot, a dedicated English scientist, discovered the photographic negative and transformed the nascent art of photography. Before that, photographs could not be mechanically reproduced. By 1844 his invention enabled him to grant a limited edition of the world's first photography book, *The Pencil of Nature*. Although the small book had the look of an artist's notebook, *The Pencil of Nature* marked a significant divergence from the art of painting. Photographers began to realize that while paintings sprang from an artist's interpretation of reality, photographs created more exact replicas of the observable world. Photographing *The First Century*, 1841-1900, an exhibition of 81 European and American photographs, including Fox Talbot's early work, chronicles the dawn of an era of the power of photography. Currently showing at the Jane Clarke Gallery in Toronto, the exhibition will



Fernán O'Duque: quiet, moody and charming, is a timeless image of elegance

travel to the Winnipeg Art Gallery in June.

The earlier works in the show illustrate photography's initial linkages with 19th-century Romantic painting. The *Puerto del Sol* (1860), by the British photographer Charles Clifford, captures many of the elements of 19th-century landscape painting. Moody,

charming, and touched by dew, the photograph captures the "picturesque." Early photographers also paid homage to the figurative art of their time. O'Duque (1854), by British photographer Roger Fenton, reflects the qualities of famous barren paintings of the day. The dark-eyed, white-skinned woman in an elegant dress is surrounded by a timeless image of nature, the endless and rich surfaces of wooded forests, striped fabric and worn bandolier.

While many 19th-century photographers continued to imitate painting, others recognized the camera's ability to record reality. One of the most successful was Julia Margaret Cameron, an English noblewoman whose portrait of Alfred, Lord Tennyson (1865) captures more than the image of the man. The formal pose is just a frame for the inner intensity that shines from the poet's eyes. An American, Peter Henry Emerson, produced a series of photographs documenting life in England's marshy Norfolk Broads. Depicting men at work, *Reaping the Reed* (1886) evokes the mood of an age.

Throughout *Photography: The First Century*, the works reveal the developing sophistication of photographic technology. British photographer Frank Meadow Sutcliffe's *The Water Boat* (1901) took advantage of improved quality film to capture a new spontaneity in a scene of a young boy at play in a river. But historically important as the photographs are for the technical advances they demonstrate, their true worth lies in their value as art. It is the controlled beauty of light, line and activity that enables the works in *Photography: The First Century* to transcend time.

—SHEILA McKEAY

A chronicler of victimization and fear

THE NIGHTMARE OF REASON

A LIFE OF FRANK KAFKA

By Ernst Priel

(Collier, 165 pages, \$22.95)

His books are classics of suffering and terror. Even his name has entered the language. "Kafkaesque" is shorthand for impenetrable victimization and servitude fear. But Frank Kafka stands out of photographs with mild, humorous eyes, which some people, even in his lifetime, considered those of a saint. When he died of tuberculosis at the age of 40 in 1924, he was all but unknown as a writer. Later generations recognized him as one of the greatest novelists of their troubled century.

Kafka has been the subject of several biographies, including one by his adoptive friend Max Brod—but none has the thoroughness of Ernst Priel's *The Nightmare of Reason*. It is a tribute to Kafka that Priel's intense scrutiny reveals even more of the novelist's psyche and humanity than the previous accounts.

Kafka was born in 1883 in Prague, a city he later called a "little mother with claws." At that time it was merely a provincial capital within the vast Austro-Hungarian empire. He grew up as a member of a Jewish, German-speaking minority inside a largely Czech population that was still a minority within the empire. Priel evokes that complex background with clarity and authority. At only six, Franz was timid and introverted. By contrast, his father was a lively, loud and uncouth character. Hermann Kafka transmitted his family in everything from table manners to religious faith, giving Franz an acute sense of arbitrary power, which lies at the core of each work in *The Castle and The Judgment*.

Both loving and loathing his father, Kafka seemed to live in repression, as he would be close to live in a prison that was also a corridor connecting the living room with his parents' bedroom. In 1909 he composed a 45-page letter to his father, outlining in cunning and hostile detail the grievances of a lifetime, but he never delivered it. Priel suggests that Franz really signed the letter to his father at his mother and at God. That somewhat perverse idea is in accord with theological interpretations of Kafka's work but distorts certain facts about his life.

Kafka never married and he felt a humble awe for anyone confident

enough to assume the duties of marriage and parenthood. At various times, he was engaged to at least three women, to one of them, Felice Bauer, he poured out a torrent of daily letters that made like a devastating novel. One of Priel's few blind spots is his strange insistence that after meeting Felice in 1912 Kafka



Kafka, gentle humanity amid the terror

reiterated into a year of "creative impotence." But it was a unique kind of impotence that could produce his startling story *The Metamorphosis* and much of his novel *America*, as well as hundreds of magnificent love letters. Kafka's family witnessed the nerve to leave Prague and his parents, and settle in Berlin with a woman, Dora Diamant, but only after he sensed the imminent approach of death.

Although Kafka believed himself to be lazy and unproductive, Priel demonstrates that in fact he was both efficient

and hard-working. Most of his life he was a superb civil servant. His grasp of detail enabled him to become a highly valued member of a department with numerous well-known and talented predecessors. But Kafka came to regard office work as an exhausting distraction from his real love as a writer. He wrote in 1912 "Simply rush through the night, forever writing, that is what I want. To go to bed because of it, or to read, that is what I want." The despair and exhaustion he suffered at his desk were to him more real than what most people assumed to be "real life." He approached work with as almost religious fervor, whether or not he believed in God, he certainly saw writing as a form of prayer.

Unfortunately, history would make Kafka's most fervent nighttime sessions the unrepeatable tradition of Nazi concentration camps (in which his three sisters died) bears some resemblance to Kafka's 1844 story *In the Penal Colony*. As a result, he has acquired a pathos reputation as a prophet. Priel finds that assessment, claiming that Kafka's "gift was insight rather than foresight." But he does emphasize the importance of Kafka's Jewish heritage—a solitary corrective to all those who find thinkers who define his work as Freudian, Marxist, Christian or other abstract, parallel, dry-eyed but sympathetic. *The Nightmare of Reason* aptly vindicates the anguished truths that one of Kafka's girlfriends, the Czech writer Milana Jesenska, said to him: "This entire world is a mystery to him, an enigmatic smile. His books are amazing. He himself is far more amazing." Because of his lucidity about his own uncertainty, Kafka continues to inspire in his readers passion, wonder and a brave disbelief.

—MARK ALLEY

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- | Fiction | Nonfiction |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>The Agitator</i> (Farrington, Loderick) | 1 <i>The Game, Douglas</i> (3) |
| 2 <i>Post Mortem</i> , King (3) | 2 <i>Putting the One Minute Man</i> |
| 3 <i>Poland</i> , Mowbray (2) | <i>to Work, Blanchard and Johnson</i> (3) |
| 4 <i>Land of the Dunes</i> , Greville (2) | 3 <i>Romance</i> , Polanski (3) |
| 5 <i>The Name of the Rose</i> , Eco (4) | 4 <i>The March of Folly: From Troy to Vietnam</i> , Tuckman |
| 6 <i>The Wicked Day</i> , Bennett (3) | 5 <i>In Search of Ezo-Deceit</i> , |
| 7 <i>Blackboard Jungle</i> , Alford (3) | <i>Peters and Waterman Jr.</i> (1) |
| 8 <i>Berlin Game</i> , Douglas (3) | 6 <i>The New York Times</i> , McQueen (3) |
| 9 <i>Smart Women</i> , Stone (3) | 7 <i>You Can't Pretend That</i> , Lewis (3) |
| 10 <i>The Danger</i> , Proulx (3) | 8 <i>The Discovers</i> , Bennett (3) |
| | 9 <i>Intelligence's Last Case</i> , Bennett (3) |
| | 10 <i>Lies and Shadows</i> , Washington (3) |

(1) Fiction that week

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FILMS

Selling sex on the street

HOOKERS ON DAVIDE

Directed by Jann Cole and Holly Dale

Three years ago when Toronto film-makers Jann Cole and Holly Dale made *PJW*, an award-winning documentary about Kingston, Ontario's prison for women, they demonstrated a unique talent for subverting themselves in a subculture that is usually off limits to outsiders. With their new film, *Hookers on Davide*, Cole and Dale once again set out to subvert the common stereotype of female sexuality, but this time their subjects are on the street, not behind bars.

A full-length documentary feature, *Hookers on Davide* is an extraordinary excursion into the backstage world of the women, men, transvestites and transsexuals who openly ply their trade along a strip that has turned Vancouver into the crosswalk capital of Canada. In the past 10 years Davide Street, which runs through a tree-lined, residential neighborhood in the city's west end, has become a curbside brothel open from noon to 4 a.m., seven days a week. In the eyes of an outraged public, the drive-in sex trade is snuffing a light on a middle-class community. But Cole and Dale turn conventional morality inside out and devote their documentary entirely to the point of view of the prostitutes—about 150 of whom work the Davide strip. It is the only significant pimp-free zone in Canada—a place where prostitutes can run their own business and rely on each other for protection. Two years ago they founded the Alliance for the Safety of Prostitutes, which distributes "bad trick sheets" to men of dangerous customers.

Blurred by the gritty violence and sexuality of its subjects, the film is by turns shocking, hilarious and just rarely depressing. It opens with a noisy afternoons scene of children playing and adults peeping while ladies and gentlemen of the night conspicuously go to work in broad daylight. After dark the hookers rule the street. The film-makers weave interviews with candid footage, which includes striking night shots of sidewalk soliciting, although most of the faces of the clients are carefully kept out of the camera frame.

Among the six featured characters the star is Michelle, a saucy 34-year-old transvestite with proudly exposed silicone breasts, an Auburn corset and a black scarf of honor. "I'm a crippled beauty," he moans to a passerby as he wearily sits down on the sidewalk. Mi-

chelle tells of stabbing a client who was beating him and then explains, "Two only ever stabbed three people in my life."

The film is riddled with such brutal understatement. But what makes *Hookers on Davide* a remarkable documentary rather than a sensationalist



Prostitutes on Davide Street: candid

montage is its compassion. There is an emotional complexity between the film-makers and their subjects, who somehow emerge with their integrity intact. During a Alliance rally Michelle, with a megaphone in her hand and wearing the sloopiest of lavender outfits, exhorts the demonstrators and still maintains his dignity. Infused with that spirit of defiance, the film marks a triumph for radical shock.

—BRIAN D. JOHNSON

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MEDICINE

The day care syndromes

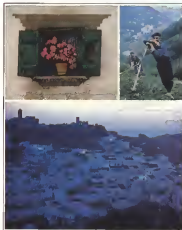
In the past decade the increasing number of women entering the work force has meant that day care has become a fact of life in many North American families. There are now an estimated 10 million preschoolers in day care centres across the continent. But the explosion has produced a host of new problems. One of the most pressing, according to health professionals, is the possibility that day care centres have become breeding grounds for diseases—not the usual epidemics of chicken pox and mumps of school-age children, but debilitating bouts of diarrhea and hepatitis A, which often spread to visit and the families of children. In June an estimated 3,000 health officers, pediatricians and day care workers will meet in Minneapolis for a conference co-sponsored by the Minnesota department of health and the University of Minnesota to examine the problem and formulate new strategies for prevention. Reid Piers-Lawford, Halifax-based epidemiologist at Nova Scotia's department of health: "Day care gives the opportunities for certain intestinal diseases to spread because of the diaper."

Although most of the diseases that strike youngsters in day care centres are not life-threatening, they can be serious and they are now more prevalent. One of the most common illnesses under scrutiny is giardiasis, which causes intermittent diarrhea and weakness that can last for weeks or even months. Another disease called shigellosis has also become a cause for concern. Symptoms include bloody diarrhea, which is short-term but more severe than giardiasis. But the most insidious of the diseases may be hepatitis A. Toddlers themselves do not show any symptoms, but parents and staff can suffer from fever, jaundice, weakness and jaundice for as long as six weeks.

As a result, most health officials across North America are stressing that day care workers must tighten their rules and practices. Michael Gershon, an epidemiologist at Minnesota's department of health, believes that one solution may be the development of new vaccines and infant inoculation programs. Concluded Osterholm, who has two young children in day care: "We are very fortunate that day care exists but we need to get a handle on these problems."

—PAT GILBERTSON in Toronto

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John Paul II on the road in 1982 in Canada. What's maintaining the Pope's "spiritual dimension" is a formidable task.

RELIGION

Politics and profits on the papal tour

The organizers of Pope John Paul II's tour of Canada in September are legend against the odds that the 10-day event will be a pastor's spiritual visit to part of his far-flung flock. "We do not wait this to turn into a Michael Jackson tour," insisted Rev. Frank Alban, who is co-ordinating the pastoral aspect of the visit. But despite the good intentions, the plans of the temporal organizers resemble the preparations for a major rock performer's trip—on an even larger scale. As arrangements near, the Pope's swing through eight provinces and the Northwest Territories will be the largest public event in Canadian history.

Already, five months before the Pope's arrival, people who want to see him have booked almost all the accommodations in the 16 communities along his route, and now organizers are working on places for tent cities and tents in classrooms. Retropossession plans with names of selling millions of dollars worth of souvenirs—from the sacred to the profane. The federal government has budgeted \$15.8 million toward the more than \$20-million rest of the tour (the Roman Catholic Church and various associations—[I] pay the rest). But Alban insists,

"We want to maintain the spiritual dimension of the Holy Father's visit."

That is proving to be a formidable challenge on several fronts. Church officials concede that some commercialization of the visit is inevitable. Indeed, they are officially auctioning some kinds of souvenirs, such as T-shirts and lamps, with an eye on profits to defray tour costs (Money, Dec. 26, 1983). But there are many of attempts to exploit Pope John Paul II's trip politically. Spe-

**The Pope's trip through
eight provinces and the
N.W.T. will be the big-
gest public event in
Canadian history**

cial-interest groups, from peace activists to anti-abortionists, will likely look to the Pope for moral endorsement of their political aims. Conservative Roman Catholics will want a confirmation of moral propriety, abortion and divorce. Left-wing Catholics will want a denunciation of war and support for the poor. But politicians—federal, provincial and municipal—will have little opportunity to bask in the Pope's reflected glory; their access to the people will be limited to brief appearances

ceremonies. Said Mayor Dennis Murphy, secretary-general of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops, "We politicians will appear on a public platform with the Pope during his visit."

Still, the political element inherent in the tour surfaced suddenly last month, to the alarm of its organizers. In response to reporters' questions, federal Secretary of State Sergio Marchese suggested that the Pope's trip, and possibly the Queen's planned visit to Ontario in July, might have to be postponed if they conflict with a federal election. Conservative spokesmen dismissed the notion of allowing the well-established itineraries of such distinguished guests. And the conference, the central planning authority for the tour, argued that tampering with the dates would create hostility toward the government. Besides, said a conference spokesman, it would cause "utter chaos."

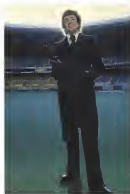
As it is, even with the intricate planning the tour could mean costly veils on total disorder. And from the hundreds of thousands of people flocking to the Pope's various destinations, the organizers are expecting 5,000 representatives of the media—including reporters, producers, cameramen and various technicians—up such accreditation. More than 2,000 of them will be Canadians, and about 100 will be members of

the permanent Vatican press corps which follows the Pope virtually everywhere he goes. His visit to Canada, the first by any pope, will be his 55th foreign trip since his election in 1978, and he arouses strong reactions among Catholics and non-Catholics, Christians and non-Christians alike wherever he goes.

If past years are any indication, the visit will likely incite as much controversy as smiles. In the United States in 1978, for example, the Pope offended many Catholic women by refusing to let them serve as papal seamstresses. In Philadelphia in 1981 he obligingly repudiated strongman President Ferdinand Marcos for civil rights violations. In England in 1982 he extolled the virtues of chastity to a crowd of young people and condemned premarital sex, abortion and homosexuality. In Central America last March he repeated his opposition to priests involving themselves in armed struggles for national liberation. Then, in June, in his native Poland, nervous authorities fretted as he made a blunt appeal for spiritual values in the face of communism's atheistic materialism.

In Canada, where the Pope is scheduled to speak to 40 groups, speculation is already focused on remarks he might make on the family, native rights and nuclear war. According to his itinerary, which organizers are now fleshing out, he will arrive in Quebec City on Sept. 9, then go to Trois-Rivières the next day and to Montreal on Sept. 11. Then he travels to St. John's, Moncton, N.B., and Halifax before flying to Toronto on Sept. 14. On the following day he will visit a martyr site and a Huron Indian village in Midland, Ont., 150 km north of Toronto, and on the 26th he will be in Winnipeg and St. Boniface, Man., then Edmonton. On the 27th he will visit Fort Simpson, N.W.T., before going to Vancouver on the 28th. Then he flies to Ottawa for a civic reception on Sept. 29 before departing for Rome the next day.

Sources close to the bishop's conference, which has the final word



Michoud in Olympic Stadium: controversy and emotion

in Canada on all aspects of the tour, said that the bishops urged the Pope to condemn the nuclear arms race. What exactly he will say on the issue is his own decision, but observers do not expect him to escape his role as nuclear con-

science grasping the ordination of women. In other speeches he has made plain his sympathy, if not preference, for traditional, family-oriented roles for Catholic women. Rome women within the church were disappointed when the

Indeed, the Pope's pronouncements on nuclear war, as on many issues, have been careful enough to attract support from left and right. Both factions within the church claim him as their champion. Peace activists maintain that the Pope's criticism of the arms race is a direct repudiation of the Reagan administration's current policy. But more conservative Catholics trumpet the Pope's confirming, if qualified, support for deterrence as papal benediction for what they see as the struggle against world communism. Said David MacDonnell, the former secretary of state in the Joe Clark government who is now the church's logistics co-ordinator for the tour: "He both pleases and upsets everyone at the same time."

The Pope's views on women are less ambiguous, and potentially explosive—so much so that sources within the church and the conference say the Canadian bishops have subtly urged him not to speak directly on women's issues for fear of provoking a backlash. Five months ago the Pope ordered a group of U.S. bishops to withdraw all support from any Catholics grasping the ordination of women. In other speeches he has made plain his sympathy, if not preference, for traditional, family-oriented roles for Catholic women. Rome women within the church were disappointed when the

Pope announced his intention last month to bestir—that is, to confirm—his "blessed" state—dilemma. Maria Loefer, who founded a Quebec religious order devoted to doing domestic work for priests. The 200-year-old order, Les Filles de la Sainte Famille, still has 700 members in Montreal.

The Canadian church's attitude toward women came under scrutiny at a recent seminar in Waterloo, Ont. Elizabeth Loefer, a professor of religious studies at the University of Ottawa and member of a Canadian church commission on the role of women, criticized the lack of women's involvement in planning the papal visit. Said Loefer: "If there

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are any worse, they appear as shadows. That does not mean that women are not doing anything, but that the church will not let itself appear as a church of man and woman." Questioned about Lesslie's accusations, the bishop's confessor, graduate Bishop John Sherlock of London, Ont., said that while there was no deliberate desire to discriminate against women, "It does not hurt to have women viewed as of their concerns."

The bishops' conference has also urged the Pope to emphasize compassion, not condemnation, for divorced Catholics. Saint Sherlock: "He is not here to break hard people." Statistics show that Catholics, who make up 47 per cent of the nation's population, divorce and remarry at the same rate as non-Catholics. Many Catholic grants now regard divorced Catholics as full members of the church, despite Vatican disapproval and traditional church doctrine, which denies the



Bible director Rev. James Farwell to some, symbols of paternalism

sacraments to the divorced. But whether or not the Pope lends the bishop's advice remains to be seen.

Native leaders will also be particularly attentive to the Pope's words. Chief Billy Thompson, an Anglican One from Tel. 200, Que., who is the only

Canadian native leader to have had a private audience with the Pope, in Rome last Dec. 7, hopes that John Paul will make the kind of statements he made in Brazil in 1980 and in Central America last year when he supported the rights of aboriginal peoples. After a disappointing first ministers' conference in Ottawa in February, many provincial premiers blasted any serious discussion of native land claims, some native leaders are looking to the Pope as a powerful spokesman of the cause of native self-government. The pontiff is invited on visiting the North and talking with native leaders, and his schedule includes a three-hour stop in Fort Yellowknife, in 1990, 200 km west of Yellowknife, is giving the legation experts one of their severest tests. But it will also put the Pope face to face with a community that is 45 per cent Deese. For many Indians, especially those

Singapore, N.W.T. That visit to a no-frills community of 1,000, 200 km west of Yellowknife, is giving the legation experts one of their severest tests. But it will also put the Pope face to face with a community that is 45 per cent Deese. For many Indians, especially those

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educated at church-run residential schools in the 1880s, 1900s and 1960s, the Pope's visit stirs bitter memories. Said British Columbia Teacher (and Chief) Thomas Sampson, 68: "The church stopped just short of kidnapping Indian kids from their villages." The Pope's scheduled visits to the Mary's Shrine and the reconstructed village of the Mari-mong-the-Hurons in Midland is a particularly painful and disturbing symbol. The shrine commemorates four Jesuit priests and two lay assistants whom Inquest Indians killed in the late 1600s. The church

views the priests as martyrs for what it considers to be their heroic attempt to bring Christianity to a hostile native population. But some Indians maintain that the shrine and village symbolizes the paternalism, suppression of the Indian religion and cultural genocide on the part of the Catholic pioneers.

While the issues have prompted a spirited theological and political debate, they are not the only aspects of the trip to provoke controversy. In Ottawa, opponents have opposed plans to declare a civic holiday and to take over the adjacent parking lots of three shopping

centres for a papal mass on Sept. 30, a Thursday. Said Robert Ritchie, chairman of the Ottawa-Canada Board of Trade: "It is not fair. The result—business wants to co-operate but he is losing one of the biggest shopping days in the week. With a record crowd of tourists in the city, closing would cost them millions in lost sales." In Halifax, local teens complain to city hall about the harassment of residents because of the papal mass that will be held on their grounds, Halifax Commons.

Across the country critics maintain that the money for the tour could be better spent elsewhere, or that the church—not the taxpayer—should bear the full cost of the Pope's visit. Said Rev. Thomas McClelland, minister at Toronto's Free Presbyterian Church, which is affiliated with Northern Irish clergyman Ian Paisley's congregation: "The taxpayer's money is being used for denominational purposes—to subsidize Roman Catholic propaganda." While mainstream Protestant churches have welcomed the visit, some fundamentalists have stirred violent anti-papal literature in Winnipeg and Toronto.

The bishops' conference, in its role as chief organizer of the tour, is monitoring the diverse reactions. But the trip has created among Catholics and non-Catholics alike. The conference recently sent the country's 129 bishops a briefing paper describing the range of public reaction and urging a nonconfrontational approach. For "the indifferent," said the paper, "Let them feel that their attitude and opinion are respected." For the "aggressive," the advice was to "be open to whatever is valid in their criticism," for those who feel rejected by the Catholic church, "Let them feel their suffering has been noticed," for ultra-conservative Christians, "challenge them to be open." All the while, the planners are trying to make the voyage as ordinary as they can. Although they intend to spend about \$20,000 on each of the two "Papemoobiles" to transport the pontiff during the visit, they are stressing simplicity of design to potential builders. According to logistics pioneer MacDonald, "The word is that the bishops do not want a Rocky Cadillac with whistles."

In all, the bishops' conference expects to spend close to \$5 million on the papal tour. In addition, each of the 15 host dioceses is raising separate funding—in some cases as much as \$1 million. Last June, Catholics from the country's 6,000 parishes gave \$2 million toward the papal visit in a special collection. On June 17 they will be asked for almost \$3 million more to cover the expenses of the bishops' conference. The conference's Murphy will be cheerfully worries that the church is spending too

much time and money on an event that, he added, when he considers the millions of dollars that are spent on war and destruction, "barely it is worth something to bear one's head speak for peace."

Of the federal government's \$18.8-million share, the largest part, some \$7 million, will cover the cost of security. An estimated 5,000 police officers will work to assure the safety of John Paul, who was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt in Vatican Square on March 13, 1981. According to MacDonald, there has been tension from the beginning between church officials, who want the Pope to have the greatest possible exposure to the largest number of people, and the police, "who would like to see him in an air-conditioned car." However, everyone realizes that they can only minimize the risk, not eliminate it. RCMP Sgt. Jean Porter, who is in charge of the Pope's security in Canada, has travelled to other countries to observe the pontiff's visits. Said Porter, a 31-year veteran of the force: "He is his own person and if something takes his fancy he will go there. He is very partial to children."

The security forces will be acutely tested when as many as 1.5 million people converge on Toronto's Downsview Airport for a mass on Saturday, Sept.



While and after school: no jazz bands

35 A still-underestimated number of people will have access to color-coded areas as a 400-acre site in front of a \$300,000 altar sits in front of a \$60,000 altar. But the scene will have to gather outside a fence, about one kilometre from the altar. Seven field hospitals will have 14 ambulances at their disposal to handle medical emergencies.

But the planning will be equally elaborate, and the security concerns as grave, on the Pope's other stops. In Fiat Road, Nfld., just north of St. John's, the Pope is to bless fishing vessels in the harbor. In Montreal the Pope will address 20,000 young people at Olympic Stadium and visit the tomb of Brother André and Saint Marguerite Bourgeoise. He will hold an open-air mass in Montreal, meet with Inuit and Indian leaders in St.-Antoine, Quebec, visit a Ukrainian cathedral in Winnipeg, travel along a historic decked parade route in Edmonton and meet with the elderly and handicapped in Vancouver. He has one afternoon off, and is expected to spend it at an undisclosed spot in the Rocky Mountains. Throughout the planning the bishops' conference received strict instructions from the Vatican on formalities, including how to conduct papal masses, but relatively little on the nature and timing of the Pope himself. Said Murphy: "He asked for no special services. He just

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the huge potential for making money, the church cannot control the hardware. Said Piusette: "They can sell what they want on the streets."

Toronto planners estimate that as many as 3,000 people will be selling at the Downtown main site. Said Michael

Freestone, who is overseeing the marketing and distribution in Toronto of such authorized items as playing cards, charms and pendants: "This type of event brings out the carry spent in many." Added Freestone: "You may sound crazy, but this trip will cost millions, and at least the church would like to participate if there is a dollar to be made."

The logistics, security, planning and coordination are all important matters, but in the end the success of the trip depends most on the Pope himself. Murphy and other Canadian clergy members who have met John Paul say that he has a sophisticated grasp of doctrine and church politics in Canada. Said St-Jean-Langlois Bishop Bernard Hebert: "He is interested in



John Paul taking risks

hearing what people have to say. He stands always on several positions but he is not authoritarian." The Pope also prides himself on being well-versed on the countries he visits. Planners expect that he will speak in Ukrainian, French, Russian, Polish and Italian. Bishop

Sheilack said that in meetings with the press will occur this year he learned "that he was already spending one hour a day learning Korean," in preparation for his visit there next month. Said Sheilack: "He always has a smile at the corner of his mouth. He has a great sense of humor, and he loves telling jokes. He is a lovely sort of person." Murphy described the Pope as "a strong man with a deep spiritual strength. He has a sense of self-possession that is very obvious."

But not everyone is as favorably impressed. Former Anglican minister and Toronto Star religion editor Tom Harper, who covered the Pope's activities as a journalist for several years, told an interviewer that, while John Paul travels a lot, he never

answers journalists' questions or engages in frank exchanges with local clergy. "He makes his pronouncements but does not have to explain them or take the heat [from persistence] that priests do," said Harper. "He won't listen."

Despite such criticisms, and the non-sensational news stories that the papal visit will cause, hundreds of thousands of Canadians will receive the Pope with enthusiasm and adoration. Sheilack said that Canadians are hungry to affirm spiritual values over material, "as a challenge to the dominant secular language of our time." The Pope "will speak from his own conviction," said to his friends, he said. "He is terribly right wing to some people and terribly left wing to others. But he is a critic of moral values and he has put his life on the line. That is a religion in the deepest sense." Added Sheilack: "Religion is taking risks for truth, it is being crucified." For the Pope and for the tour planners, the challenge now is to keep religion at the center of a huge and almost overwhelming public event.

—Reviewed By ANNA RILEY, with Brian Mitchell in Fort Simpson, N.W.T., Don Wonnacott in Edmonton, Jackie Corbin and Ann Weisberg in Toronto and Jennifer Tancat in Montreal.



Price: burning with the early idiom of Montreal's St. Urbain Street and nightmare visions of dinner at a Jewish summer resort

THEATRE

A musical feast with rhythm and wit

DUDDY

By Marianne Ruchler
Music and lyrics by Mike Stoller
Directed and choreographed by Brian Macdonald

Perfecting materials is a long and painful process. In the United States producers tear these in front cities for months before daring to open on Broadway. But *Daddy*, the new musical that Marianne Ruchler has based on her classic 1959 novel, *The Apartment* of *Daddy Knows*, poses a unique problem. Because one of its producers is Edmonton's Citadel Theatre, *Daddy* is part of the Citadel's subscription season. As a result, Edmonton audiences had been expecting a limited product at last week's opening of its month-long run. But after only five weeks of rehearsal, *Daddy* is plagued with inevitable growing pains. They will likely disappear before the play's night-100 dress-Canada tour ends in Toronto in July, when the producers will decide whether or not to take it to Broadway.

Still, Edmonton audiences are getting more than their money's worth. Ruchler's adaptation is remarkably faithful to the novel, omitting hardly a step in *Daddy*'s ambitious climb to acquire a piece of real estate that will make him

"somebody." Learning the play's text are 16 songs by the famous rock 'n' roll duo of composer Mike Stoller and lyricist Jerry Leiber. Especially in the first act, the songs and lyrics create an extended Yiddish musical joke, burrowing with jaunty rhythms and the salty idiom of Montreal's St. Urbain Street. *More, More, More*, a nightmare vision of dinner at a Jewish summer resort, is only one of several show-stoppers which director Brian Macdonald has choreographed precisely and inventively. *Leaky Pipe* is outstanding as *Daddy*. An unbreakable dynamo with an astonishing range of wit and emotion, *Poor People* has constant presence as stage a graceful pleasure.

Like *Daddy* at the moment is two cast plays searching for a common vision. The first act is a traditional, upbeat Broadway musical, the second provides the bitter antidote to that effervescence as it winds down to *Daddy*'s final betrayal of his splittish friend, Virgil (Neil Jovan), and French-Canadian girlfriend, Yvonne (Marian O'Brien). Ruchler has not compromised the novel's darker moments—indeed, he has added a flash-forward at the end which portrays *Daddy* as a rich developer who has sacrificed all his personal integrity in social ambition. But evading those opposing halves into a satisfactory whole will require an enormous

task of reconstruction. Too many theatrical scenes clutter the plot, and others need bridges to firmly establish motivation. Many important episodes need expanding. *Daddy*'s creators evidently wanted the friendship between *Daddy* and Virgil to be a thematic and musical separate, but, despite the repetition of the song *Friends*, their relationship is weakly defined because they are rarely together onstage. In addition, many of the musical arrangements in *Daddy* seem too heavy, and romantic songs such as *Yvonne's You Break Me Out, I Break Me In* cry out for more tender scoring.

Although rehearsal and performance in the next few weeks will address many of *Daddy*'s problems, more time is not the only solution. Its headstrong creators are lagging on talent and short on experience with materials. Although they have been respectful of each other's work so far, the time has come to expose the fledgling child to a harsher, more objective reality. Only Macdonald can assume that responsibility and, considering his track record with Gilbert and Sullivan at the Stratford Festival, he should be equal to the challenge. When the extraordinary pressure of last Saturday's premiere opening has eased, Macdonald and Ruchler can concentrate on making *Daddy* fulfil its shakedown promise.

—MARK CHAMBERS



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David Kravitz competing with carting for funds and dealing with religious conservatives

The fertility of Prairie drama

Many Canadian theatres try to reflect and analyze the concerns of the community they serve, but few succeed with audience and critics as well as Regina's Globe Theatre. The Globe is now presenting *Mendacity* (a new musical) after by its recent playright, Ben Dersavell, and music director, Rob Bryanton. A witty spoof of municipal and provincial politics, *Mendacity* (written by Ben Dersavell) has found a ready audience among the local elite circles, which contribute Regina's major industry. Said Dersavell: "There has been incredible contamination here, a lot of trauma and negative feeling about job losses. This play is a kind of *Bohème*—we ended in laughter at ourselves."

Dersavell has been chairing Saskatchewan's response to the Globe Theatre since his appointment there in 1993. "We have shaped our audiences as much as they have shaped us," he said. Last season the company toured its adult and school shows around the province on a budget of about \$500,000. Most of the offerings that artistic director Ken Kravitz, who cofounded the Globe 18 years ago, presents in the 400-seat theatre play in sold-out houses. But not all productions are as valuable as *Bohème*. In January Dersavell helped script a show about a female android, entitled *If We Call Them the Girls Show: Will We Find It Offense?* The answer was yet for several people who walked out when the action

troughed on pornography and abortion. Such negative reactions from audiences and critics do not faze Dersavell and Kravitz, who firmly believe in a broadly educational mandate for the Globe. Dealing with intense conservatism, especially in religious areas, is second nature to Dersavell, who is an ordained minister. "My two great afflictions," he said, "are being a Canadian and a Baptist." Last year when the Globe presented Dersavell's *Rightness*, a personal investigative into the life of Saint Augustine, written to the complex work was muted. Even so, Kravitz feels that the play may travel well and he is negotiating a second production at Ottawa's National Arts Centre.

Back in Regina the Globe is exploring new territory. It is recently established a new "social activist" group, the Alternate Catalogue company, which Dersavell hopes will experiment with improvisational techniques and collective writing in places ranging from high schools to conferences. But such ventures need more funding, and Kravitz fears that Saskatchewan's two-year-old *Alternative* (which may be reluctant to put up the necessary \$40,000) if the politicians laughing at *Mendacity* (written by Ben Dersavell) keep smiling when they return to their offices, the Globe's remarkable success story should continue for some time to come.

—MARK CHARNICK

TELEVISION

A screen full of choices

Canada possesses the most advanced cable television technology in the world. Still, Canadians throng to bars whose owners screen U.S. broadcasts of sports events and rock concerts. At the same time, hundreds of Canadians have paid between \$1,000 and \$3,000 for backyard dish receivers to pull down satellite TV signals. Clearly, these viewers have not been getting the programs they want with conventional hardware, and, as a result, just work the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) finally recognized that fact. It awarded two new national specialty programming pay TV licenses to well-funded consortia which are willing to duplicate the collages last year of the C-Channel network. The winners are the Labatts Ltd.-backed Action Canada Sports Network (ACSN), which will offer round-the-clock coverage, and the MuchMusic Network, owned by the Toronto radio and TV operator CHUM Ltd., which will provide rock videos and information programming 24 hours a day. Both new services are set for an air date of Sept. 1.

The real reason for the move failed last year when the CRTC, concerned that pay TV might be a new channel for the same old pay TV markets already furthered a drop in anticipated subscribers, Canada's pay TV operators took the position that their arguments before the commission that the new specialty services should be sold in conjunction with their own channels. But the CRTC disagreed then and is another major decision last week again ruled that way. Under the new rules, Canada's 1,650 cable companies can offer as many as five new U.S. channels from a menu of news, country music, education and cultural programming, in addition to the Canadian music and sports newcomers.

At the same time, the CRTC, alarmed by signs that viewers are rejecting the one-price pay TV service now available at \$15.95 per month, is allowing the cable industry to restructure itself into at least three "tiers" of service. While the service has not yet decided on exact prices, the music and sports channels are expected to be available for about \$5.95 a month each; a mix of those channels and the newly available U.S. channels may sell for about \$9.95, and U.S. adult channels for a richer mix of those channels for about \$19.95 monthly.

In return, viewers will receive programs that reflect the broadcaster's audience and experience rather than their imagination. The MuchMusic Network plans to create a new show similar to its all-right music show, already broadcast on CHUM's CITY TV station in Toronto. The nightly hour-long package will simply be repeated three more times to fill 24 hours. Benefits to the music industry are as conservative as that programming format. MuchMusic is only required to provide 30-per-cent Canadian content in its videos for the first two years. But to help develop that content, the company is committing just \$500,000 over five years. That seems severely adequate, in view of the fact that pay music artist Michael Jackson's 16-minute video *Thriller* cost \$1.1 million alone. Still, Vancouver rock musician Bryan Adams, recently voted top Canadian video artist by the Canadian pop magazine *Music Express*, revealed an enthusiastic *Star* Adams: "I'm looking forward to it—people have needed a music channel for a long time."

As well, mindful of public concern over sexual stereotyping and violence in rock videos, the CRTC has asked MuchMusic to formulate a statement of policy on the issue before it goes to air. While the specialty channel will come under federal jurisdiction, provincial regulators are interested in the problem. Last week the Ontario Council Board began reviewing every video that rental companies currently offer in that province's clubs, schools and theatres. CTV's TV has already refused to broadcast rock videos it regards as controversial, and the Ontario Board of Music Examiner, who also heads MuchMusic, is adamant that the industry be allowed to regulate itself. Creating a public body to decide the issue would not suit the parents, he said.

The ACSN sports network for its first 47-per-cent Canadian content in peak time and a commitment of \$50 million over five years to finance Canadian programming. As well, it plans to schedule religious programming, including international soccer and drama—already extraordinarily popular on British TV. Because the ACSN plans to air major-league baseball and Canada Cup hockey, the other networks are expected to birth with sunny predictions of the future bright sun. Despite those obstacles, the new networks existentially project a profit within the next five years. Said MuchMusic's Zinnerman: "There is so much more to be done for wide-spread education. We have the advantage, gradual approach is best." The comment, a sharp contrast to the wild promises of pay TV's first generation of promoters, could save the newcomers a better chance at success.

—KIRK LAPOINTE is Ottawa

FILMS

A child's garden of evil



Horror. Courteney Gaine, scythes, flies and spectacularly murdered Bible-thumpers

CHILDREN OF THE CORN
Directed by Fritz Koenig

Stephen King is such a phenomenally best-selling author that the movie industry hangs on his every word. Producers desperate for a hit seem to assume that any work of his, even something as fifth-rate as *Children of the Corn*, is a potential blockbuster. The creators of the movie version of *Children of the Corn*, or, less likely a short story about a village full of juvenile devil worshippers, have stretched the simple plot beyond the limit. The movie plumbs depths that Hollywood seldom achieves at its most crazy, least competent and most bizarre, greedy.

In *Children of the Corn* one of its main characters actually signs with a straight face: "There's something very strange about this town." Indeed, there is. In Galesburg, a Midwest U.S. hamlet, there is no adult population. And the children walk around like zombies, holding scythes and other sharp instruments, under the spell of their pubelescent, prayer leader, Isaac (John Franklin). Isaac makes grandiose pronouncements: "Question me not, Malachi, I tell according to his will." "He" is the devil, raising the town by remote control from his underworld lair that literally goddamns you.

drives Bart (Peter Horrope) and Vicky (Linda Hamilton), one of the least engaging, frightened couples to show up on the screen in a long time. In a surprising display of moderate intelligence they discover that someone has mysteriously murdered all the Bible-thumping adults in the town. The children worship "The Who Walks Behind the [John] Bows" and on their 18th birthday sacrifice themselves to him. The "outlandish" on-screen kids call Bart and Vicky, have treasured upon Bart's ball-sore and want pay the price for it.

The audience pays an even greater price by sitting through a dubbed-out collage of dream-making, elegant tinking and changing, dimly darkening, unworldly, wailing groans and howling, and child actors who could certainly use a few semesters at charm school. Two righteous children, like good forlies, show up and help the few straggled Bart and Vicky to end all the nonsense, a deliverance they accomplish with a mummified configuration in the offending cemetery. Clearly, the story is Stephen King's warning against the dangers of religious fanaticism—a message which, in the context of the movie, is difficult to take seriously. Had the editors been adults, *Children of the Corn* might have made more sense and perhaps even been frightening—instead of simply unleashing its tiny terror.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

Coming of age in an elderly land

By Allan Fotheringham

There are many ways of coming through Britain, the most infatigable and quietly charming jurisdiction of all. One can do a package tour with a clutch of blue-rose mazurka and local wine, or a "Young's" whisky and cognac and polyester. One can wander through an amazing length of countryside by canal boat. One, I suppose, could do a condensed tour of the sea shops of Sals, which would probably consume most of two weeks. Or, as something absolutely different, one can troll along as a waterhole, confessor-healer and amused-banned camp follower to a Canadian schoolboy rugby tour of the light blue island. It could be called, roughly, the loss of innocence.

The introduction of 22 healthy, cocky, good-natured, good-looking 18-year-olds in this land is old and is most educational. One looks at their bright-red tour sweaters and bright confidence level of their upturning and contrite it with the difference of their British counterparts: private-school boys still in their Tom Brown blazers piped in white, trying to appear cool in their pasted-on grins and the ubiquitous Adidas, the new metaphor for world youth. Closer hair meets dirty fingers on the rugby field they share the same passion for pain.

A bonus is attached. On the famous Murrayfield ground in Edinburgh, Scotland, master France—both condensed—for the ownership of the "grand slam," the championship of the annual rugby war which includes England, Wales and Ireland.

In the parking lot outside the stadium, student wages and hunchbacks are rare upon sacred road, their tailgates offering champagne and beer, chicken and wine, the women in culottes and tweed, the men in mode and sheepskin, all looking like a backdrop to an expensive whisky ad beside the stadium. By Scottish law, no beer can be sold to the pious. The lads have their first example of what makes Britain. Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

unique (and backward) the class system. "The m" and "as". As the killed jokers on the field break into God Save the Queen, the 70,000 tourists break into loud booing. They are, after all, Scots. Proud chauvinists, their favorite crowd song, arising on their horses, is a chant of "Hills we go, here we go". Few know it is to the tune of *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

The Canucks press on, attempting to decipher the local dialect, which, supposedly, is the English language. Wasn't it Dylan Thomas who said that America and England are two nations



kept apart by a common language. The boys are surprisingly polite and well-mannered—when in sight. They are quick to the whip of their coach, who somewhat awes them because, fidgeting with 66, he runs with them quite adequately in practice. Every few days he calls them to "court," presided over by the sleepiest fullback who is "chief justice" and who allocates fines—20 pence here, 30 pence there—for errors off the field.

There is a standard rule on the press plane at U.S. presidential news: what happens east of the Appalachians is never discussed west of the Appalachians, and vice versa. So it is on rugby tours. The jinxed rule, what happens on tour stays on tour. There are, after all, girlfriends at home. Lid goes on.

In Glasgow there is a rector of the opposing school, Kelvinside, who has an expensive and fast white car and who serves, in his book-lined flat with ceilings that reach the grey Scottish sky,

six-ounce bottles of a specially brewed Thomas Hardy's Ale, which cost him 27 a bottle, most again six years, will last 25 years and tastes like lighter fluid that has gone bad. After a wild night ride in a mini-van through a mountainous road into the Highlands, a magnificent man in kilts reveals a disarming singer named Robin, who sings up the visitors like a Las Vegas comedian—and sings country and western Robin is the boss.

Perspective is useful. The West of Scotland Football Club was founded in 1885, two years before Canada was born. In Edinburgh the castle looms over the city, watching like Presbyterian gull. Against George Watson College the match plays its substitutes, and they are inspired, coming from behind to tie the scoreless hosts 15-15. The stars on the sideline look uncomfortable.

The fullback has a concussion after a rugby tackle. Against Daniel Stewart's & McVie College the boys play on the field where *Charles of the Fire* was filmed. One girl comes from Glasgow to Edinburgh to be with her new flame. His mates respect his luck, knocking on his hotel door only every six minutes. The bus ride south reflects the stone Stanes of Scotland into the neat clipped hedges of England which demonstrate the most beautiful countryside in the world—interspersed with the most ugly cities.

In Chester, south of poon, deprived Liverpool, the boys walk the ramparts of the walled city which the Romans built in AD 90. The Romans had central heating, and the English are still thinking about it. St John Deane College, the star soccer half has a concussion after a tackle. The girls look like the cast from a punk musical. It snows on April 1.

Rumswell School, their opponent in South London, was founded in 1564, when buffaloes still roamed our plains. Some of our lads are found in the quintessential "rock" for trading their bright-red tour sweaters for fowers unknown. As they leave London free of those magno athletes are wearing gold and earrings Britain has cursed them.



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